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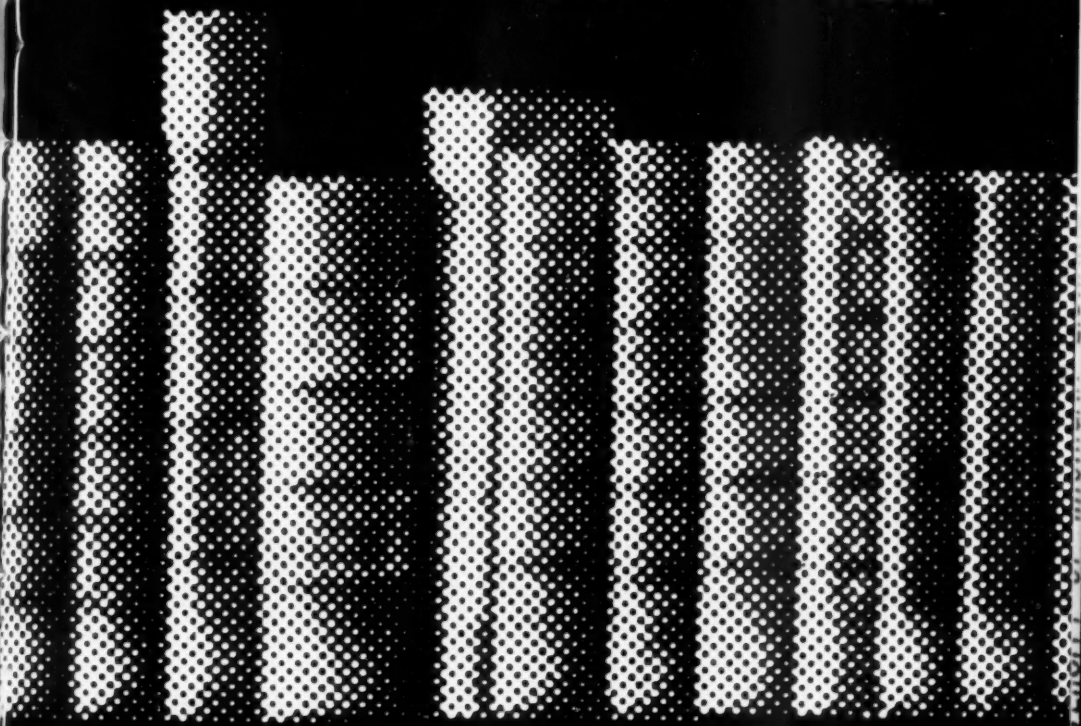

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Merits and demerits of various classification schemes for the social sciences, by Barbara Kyle
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UNESCO Paris

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UNESCO BULLETIN FOR LIBRARIES

VOL. XIV, NO. 2, MARCH-APRIL 1960

[87] INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION IN DOCUMENTATION

Results and future prospects

by BÉLA DEZSÉNYI
Széchényi National Library, Budapest

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

The purpose of international standardization is to make national standards more effective. Since 1945, an international organization has been responsible for co-ordinating the measures taken in various countries in this matter, namely, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The ISO was preceded by the ISA (International Federation of National Standardizing Associations). The new organization was founded after the second world war, and has its headquarters and offices in Geneva.

The object of the organization, as set forth in Article 2 of its Constitution, is to promote the development of standards in the world with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services and to developing co-operation in the sphere of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity. To this end, the ISO takes measures to facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national standards, conducts studies of international standards, encourages the preparation of new national and international standards on a common basis, organizes multilateral exchanges of information on this subject, and maintains liaison with the other organizations concerned.

The ISO operates mainly through the intermediary of its technical committees, of which there are at present 94. These technical committees are set up by decision of the council, which is the supreme authority of the organization, and each one has its own strictly defined field of activities. National committees may apply for membership to these technical committees, whereupon they are called (P), or participating, members. In addition to the participating members, there are also observer members (O) which do not take an active part in the work of the technical committee they belong to, but are represented on the committee by observers and kept informed of its work. Not all national committees take part in the activities of the technical committees. National committees which are neither participating members nor observer members of a technical committee are called (N) members. (N) members are not kept informed of the progress of work, but standards and draft standards are forwarded to them, and cannot enter into force without their consent.

Each technical committee has the right to set up sub-committees to deal with one or more special topics included in its programme.

The technical committees decide every question by vote. Voting may be done either at meetings or, if necessary, by letter.

The procedure for international standardization is as follows:

The secretariat of the technical committee, of one or more national committees or of a working party set up by these committees, prepares a preliminary draft which it submits for consideration by (P) members. When there are several successive preliminary drafts on the same subjects, they are known as the first preliminary draft, second preliminary draft, and so on.

A preliminary draft which has been accepted by the majority of (P) members of the appropriate technical committee, becomes an ISO draft recommendation, which is then circulated, through the general secretariat of the ISO, to all the organization's national committees.

A draft ISO recommendation, if adopted by a majority of 60 per cent of the committees belonging to the ISO and then approved by the council, becomes an ISO recommendation.

Finally, provided no objection is tabulated by any member committee, the ISO recommendation becomes an ISO standard.

Neither ISO recommendations nor even ISO standards adopted by all member committees are compulsory in character. Their sole purpose is to provide a basis and guidance for national standards. National standards, on the other hand, are compulsory in some countries but not in others. In every case, their importance in the economic and intellectual life of a country depends on the scientific and technical advantages accruing from their application; it is to the advantage of nations and individuals, manufacturers and scientific workers alike to conform to these standards.

ORGANIZATION OF STANDARDIZATION IN THE DOMAIN OF DOCUMENTATON

Unless organized on an international scale, the standardization of documentation would lose much of its effectiveness. The methods and machinery of documentary work for scientific research require to be standardized and simplified; and the process of standardization tends to be extended to documents also, in order that they may be drafted and edited in such a way as to facilitate their use by documentalists.

The need for international standardization in this matter is particularly urgent because (a) most of the material used for documentation in the majority of countries comes from abroad, and is designed for international circulation (a technical library, for instance, subscribes to more foreign periodicals than national ones); and (b) the exchange of documents is of vital importance.

Committee 46 of the ISA was set up in 1937 on the basis of an agreement concluded between the International Institute for Documentation (now the International Federation for Documentation (FID)) and the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). When, after the second world war, the ISA was replaced by the ISO, a central body for the standardization of documentation was set up, in accordance with the statutes of the ISO; this was the ISO Technical Committee, known as ISO/TC 46—Documentation.

The membership of ISO/TC 46—Documentation now includes 22 participating committees and 13 observer committees. The participating committees belong to the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America. The observer committees belong to the following countries: Australia, Burma, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

Committee 46 of the ISA had held three plenary meetings: in Paris in 1937,

London in 1938, and Zürich in 1939. Committee ISO/TC 46—Documentation has so far held seven plenary meetings: The Hague, 1948; Ascona, 1950; Rome, 1951; Copenhagen, 1952; Brussels, 1954; Stuttgart, 1956; and The Hague, 1958.

The secretariat of Committee ISO/TC 46 is provided by the Netherlands National Committee—NIDER (Nederlands Instituut voor Documentatie en Registratuur)—at The Hague.

At its plenary meeting in Ascona in 1950, Committee ISO/TC 46—Documentation set up a special sub-committee to study and solve problems involved in the reproduction of documents. This sub-committee (known as ISO/TC 46/SC1) has its headquarters in Paris. Its secretariat is provided by the French Member Committee, AFNOR (Association Française de Normalisation). The members of this sub-committee are as follows: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

The sub-committee has so far held six plenary meetings: Rome, 1951; Paris, 1952 and 1953; Brussels, 1954; and Paris, 1955 and 1958.

WORK AND FUTURE PLANS OF THE COMMITTEE ISO/TC—DOCUMENTATION

Up to 1959, the ISO had issued the following recommendations:

ISO R 4. *International code for abbreviation of titles of periodicals, 1954.*[1] This recommendation sets forth the most important rules for abbreviating titles of periodicals cited in bibliographies, notes on scientific publications, etc. Its purpose is to standardize abbreviations so that documentation services can easily reconstruct the full title, and also to ensure that the same title is always abbreviated in the same way. The recommendation states that a sufficient number of syllables of the original words to ensure their immediate identification should be retained; and that the words should be abbreviated at the end (apocope) and not in the middle (syncope). It is forbidden to change the order of words, but those not necessary for identification of the original title, such as articles, conjunctions and prepositions, may be omitted entirely.

ISO R 8. *Layout of periodicals, 1955.* This recommendation lays down rules for the form and layout of scientific periodicals, to facilitate documentary processing. Thus the name of the author and title of each article, together with the date of publication of the number in which it is contained, should appear at the top of each page. Issues published the same year should be numbered consecutively, and all the pages of periodicals published the same year should likewise be numbered consecutively—in other words, it is forbidden to start again with page 1 in each separate issue.

ISO R 9. *International system for transliteration of cyrillic characters, 1955.* This recommendation stipulates that cyrillic characters (from Russian and other Slav languages) should be transliterated, and not transcribed. Thus each letter or sign should be represented by a corresponding sign, always the same regardless or its phonetic value, which may vary according to its position in the word and in different words.[2]

ISO R 18. *Summaries of periodicals and other documents, 1957.* This recommendation lays down the following rules: summaries should follow the same order as articles, and be located in the same place in each publication, issue, etc.

1. See *Bulletin*, vol. IX, no. 1. Jan. 1955, item 4.
2. See *Bulletin*, vol. X, no. 5-6, 1956, item 303.

The items contained in titles should be given in the following order: author, title of article, number of first and last page. If an article is not completed in one number, the fact that it is to be continued should be indicated.

ISO R 30. *Bibliographical strips, 1956.* Bibliographical strips appear regularly at the foot of the front of the cover page of each periodical. They contain, in abbreviated form, the bibliographical data for that number, namely the title (in abbreviated form, naturally) place and date of publication, the number of the first and last page of the issue, etc.

The following drafts and preliminary drafts are being prepared and will be submitted to the national committees and the council for approval.

Conventional abbreviation of generic names of periodicals. Recommendation ISO R 4 on the abbreviation of titles of periodicals (see above) forbids the abbreviation of titles beyond a point where the words can still be easily identified. The preliminary draft now under consideration will complete the recommendation already issued by allowing the words used in different languages for 'review', 'periodical', 'bulletin', etc., to be abbreviated more drastically. In most cases, the preliminary project recommends that the abbreviation for these generic words should consist merely of the initial letter of the original word, for instance 'B' for bulletin.

Bibliographical references. Two preliminary drafts are under consideration. The first deals with summary references, and is designed to serve as a practical guide for authors of scientific publications (books or articles in periodicals). The second is to regulate full references, and will deal with the drafting and publication of bibliographies, abstracts, etc. These preliminary drafts, as discussed recently at the seventh plenary meeting of Committee ISO/TC 46—Documentation at The Hague, are simply numbered I and II (bibliographical references I, bibliographical references II) which at once emphasizes the close connexion between them. The resolution adopted by the plenary meeting, however, made a distinction between the two, in that the preliminary draft on bibliographical references I has already reached the 'draft recommendation' stage and merely has to be approved by the ISO Council, whereas the second preliminary draft still requires further preliminary work and discussion, which may take a considerable time. It is interesting to note that, at the seventh plenary meeting, the Norwegian committee, which had been very strongly in favour of combining the two preliminary drafts, requested that the two texts be published side by side on two opposite pages or in two columns, so as to show more clearly what rules apply to each item (author, title, pagination, etc.) in summary references and complete references respectively. Though it rejected this proposal, the plenary meeting decided to revert to the question when the draft recommendation on bibliographical reference II was also approved. At that juncture, the two recommendations might well be republished together, side by side. We would like to point out that there already exists a Hungarian national standard—MSz. 3497, bibliographical references—which conforms precisely to the pattern proposed by the Norwegian committee.

Layout of articles in periodicals. Main features of the preliminary draft: the author's name and the title of each article should precede the text; notes should be numbered and be placed either at the foot of each page or all together at the end of the article. Articles to be continued should be indicated as such, and each instalment should be carefully numbered, etc.

Abstracts and authors' summaries. There was a long discussion about the significance of the technical terms 'abstract' and 'summary'. The term abstract

should be used to denote an extract indicating the contents of an article contained in another periodical. A summary on the other hand, should be used to describe a short note summarizing the contents of the article; summaries should always be prepared by the authors themselves, or at any rate approved by the authors.

Transliteration of Modern Greek; transliteration of Hebrew; transliteration of Classical Arabic. The three preliminary drafts, modelled on the recommendation relating to the transliteration of cyrillic characters (see above) were originally put forward by the French, Greek, Israeli and Spanish Member Committees. They still require further study, but it is to be hoped that they will soon be approved as ISO recommendations.

Layout of works other than periodicals. The preliminary draft should lay down regulations for 'monographic' publications (books, pamphlets, etc.), governing titles, authors' name or names, imprint, size of edition, pagination, placing of tables and index, etc. At the seventh plenary meeting of Committee ISO/TC 46, this project was still at the initial stages; after discussion of an Indian project and a Belgian project, it was finally decided that the Belgian Member Committee should draft a new text incorporating the Indian proposal.

Proof-correction marks. The preliminary draft on this question was struck off the agenda of the seventh plenary meeting of Committee ISO/TC 46 and will not appear on the programme again. This is regrettable in view of the fact that there are at present marked divergences between the correction marks used in different countries.

The sub-committee for the study of the reproduction of documents (ISO/TC 46/SC1) has so far concentrated mainly on the following points: terminology of microcopies and microcopy supports, microcopies on transparent supports (dimensions), clarity tests for microreproductions, format of photographic reproductions of documents on paper (copies legible without use of optical instruments),[1] microfilm readers (luminescence of screen), preservation of microcopies, degree of reduction of microcopies.

The agenda of Committee ISO/TC 46 does not so far include the following subjects, although there exist a number of national standards relating to them: forms for use in libraries (accessions, requisition forms, etc.); dimensions of library stack-rooms and furnishings; general regulations for alphabetical order, cataloguing and the reference use of special categories of documents (patents, standards, prospectuses, reports, etc.); general rules for catalogues; and rules for systematic classification.

The question of standardizing paper formats—for which there already exist national standards in almost every country—comes under the competence not of Committee ISO/TC 46—Documentation, but of another technical committee of the ISO, namely, Committee ISO/TC/6—Paper.

A study of the series of ISO recommendations shows that they constitute the elements of a body of international legislation in one of the most important fields of activity of modern civilized Man. The fact that this legislation is based solely on reason and understanding and not on compulsion or force makes it all the more important.

1. It is on this preliminary draft that most progress has been made, and it may shortly be approved as an ISO recommendation.

[88]

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF VARIOUS CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

by BARBARA KYLE, London

INTRODUCTION

0 Before comparing the efficiency of various makes of tools designed to perform specific operations it is essential to decide exactly what requires doing.

0.1 The terms of reference of my title are not sufficiently precise and I shall therefore offer a somewhat stricter definition. I shall assume that the purpose of the required classification is to label and identify the subject matter of books, pamphlets, journal articles, and other documents in such a way as to enable the documents or bibliographical entries representing them to be arranged in a consistent order which is helpful to readers who are primarily interested in one or more of the following subjects: economics, political science, law, sociology, social psychology, social anthropology, demography, education and methodology in the field of the social or behavioural sciences. I shall not assume that expensive mechanical or electronic apparatus is to be used in answering requests for information.

0.2 I shall further assume that the bibliographical and information services, or the libraries in which the classification is to be operated are special collections devoted to one or more of the social sciences and not collections of social science material within a general library.

0.3 In studying the various classification schemes and their appropriateness for social science literature I shall pay special attention to five requirements for the classifying of this field of study: the order of main subjects in the social sciences within the schedules, the adequacy of provision for the main fields of study in the social sciences today, provision for compound subjects, provision for new subjects, and the appropriate placing of related subjects within a social science field of study. These are all important considerations when classifying within a diverse yet specialized field in a new and developing area of knowledge.

PART I

1 DEWEY—FIFTEENTH EDITION

1.1 *Order of main subjects throughout schedules.* In addition to class 3 'the social sciences' it would be necessary to use, for the cultural anthropologist and/or social psychologist, much of class 1, which includes psychology; of class 2, which includes religion and mythology; 640 for domestic activities; of classes 7 the arts, 8 literature, and 9 history and topography; and for the economist some of class 6 technology. This scatter would produce a rather curious order, namely:

100 Philosophy and psychology
200 Religion and mythology
300 Social sciences
320 Political science
330 Economics
340 Law
350 Administration

360 Welfare
370 Education
380 Commerce
390 Customs and folklore
400 Language and linguistics
572 Anthropology
640 Domestic arts
658 Business management, trade and advertising
700 Fine arts
800 Literature
900 History of civilization and travel

1.2 *Provision for main subjects.* The whole of cultural and social anthropology is given one number 572.7 with no subdivisions. Likewise social psychology is 301.1 with six subdivisions only and as part of sociology.

1.3 *Provision for compound subjects.* There is little provision in Dewey for making numbers to represent compound subjects. In the social sciences much of the literature is concerned with the effect of A upon B: for instance, the possibility of poverty, bereavement, or a low I.Q. being positively correlated with delinquent behaviour. In Dewey there is a number 364.2 for causes of crime, but only one subdivision is provided—.24 Physical and mental factors in crime—and even this is not allowed as a subdivision of *juvenile* delinquency.

1.4 *Provision for new subjects.* New subjects are not well provided for. Study of election results and voting behaviour can only be '324.2 Elections', none of the subdivisions of this number being strictly appropriate. Public opinion polls are accommodated at 301.152, the number for social control and a subdivision of '301.1 Social psychology'.

1.5 *Placing of related subjects within a social science field.* Employment policies, under '331 Labour problems', are divorced from personnel management at 658.3; trade and advertising under 658.8 are divorced from '381 Domestic trade' and '382 International trade', which latter, in turn, is divorced from '337 Tariff policies'.

1.6 The above are but a few of the examples, which could be multiplied many times, demonstrating how inadequate and muddled is the Dewey classification from the point of view of the social sciences.

Most of the above criticisms also apply to the sixteenth edition,[1] although better provision has been made for social psychology and for the causes of crime.

2 UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION (UDC) ABRIDGED ENGLISH EDITION

In so far as UDC is based on Dewey many of the comments made in paragraphs 1.1 to 1.6 apply also to UDC.

2.1 This is true of the order of subjects throughout the schedules.

2.2 Social anthropology has been moved from class 57 and replaced at class 39, and 39 has been expanded and improved as compared with Dewey. Social psychology is still quite unprovided for, except for the heading itself at 301.151. Some of the subdivisions provided for in Dewey are not included in UDC, for instance '301.152 Social control'.

2.3 *Provision for compound subjects* is, of course, immensely richer in UDC than in Dewey, because of the provision of colon-linked numbers, e.g., juvenile delinquents as affected by poverty 343.915 : 339.12.

There are also a number of special subdivisions provided, as at class '3-05

1. It is interesting to note that W. H. Phillips in his careful analysis of the sixteenth edition (*Library world*, vol. 60, no. 707, May 1959) makes no mention of class 3.

Persons', which are useful in the social sciences. Their use, however, is not consistently applied throughout, so that women delinquents and child delinquents have a given number on the schedules instead of -0552 and -0532 being used.

Compound subjects, therefore, while very much better provided for than in Dewey are still treated in a somewhat haphazard way.

2.4 *New subjects*, in so far as they are new combinations of existing subjects (and this is often so today), can be symbolized as are compound subjects, but for a whole new field of study, with its own need for subdivisions, this is not always satisfactory. Public opinion polls 301.153 are provided for as in Dewey. There is no place for communication theory and cybernetics except at 621.391 under 'telecommunications', which assumes a too narrow definition of the subject.

2.5 *Related subjects*—the same criticisms apply as those made of Dewey.

2.6 It is only fair to add that the sponsors of UDC are well aware of the limitations in their treatment of the social sciences, and committees have been appointed to consider these limitations and to make suggestions for their removal. Improvements to the UDC, however, always suffer long periods of gestation and, at the present rate of progress, years will pass before the UDC does justice to developments in the social science field.

3 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

3.1 *Order*. The order of main social science classes is no better in library of Congress than in Dewey or UDC.

3.2 Social anthropology and social psychology are inadequately provided for within the context of social sciences and sociology.

3.3 *Compound subjects* are well provided for in the schedules if the subject is already established by literary warrant at the date of publication of the schedules or their revisions.

3.4 This is also true of *new subjects*.

3.5 *Related subjects* within a main class are less separated than in Dewey or UDC, no doubt because the Library of Congress is largely based on literary warrant, so that subjects treated in books as related come together in the schedules.

3.6 The Library of Congress classification is vaster and more detailed than either Dewey or the UDC. Only for a very large library covering the whole of the social sciences or for a highly specialized and detailed collection covering *only one* discipline of the social sciences would its use be convenient. It is also somewhat out of date for the more progressive and scientific social scientist, being better suited to the old-fashioned 'sociologist'.

4 BLISS

The Bliss Bibliographic Classification, of the accepted general classifications, makes the most up-to-date attempt to deal exhaustively and reasonably with the social sciences.

4.1 *Order of main subjects*. There is less reason to criticize the Bliss classification for its order than any of the previous classifications studied. The main objection is to the interpolation of the four history schedules between social sciences and applied social sciences.

4.2 There is better provision for all the main fields of the social sciences than in the foregoing schemes.

4.3 Many *compound subjects* are provided for in the schedules but where they are absent no easy provision is made for new compounds.

4.4 This is also true of *new subjects*.

4.5 *Related subjects* are better arranged for the social scientist than in Dewey or UDC, no doubt because Bliss was more up to date in his study of the social sciences.

4.6 It is true that Bliss is far better for social sciences than the previous three classifications studied. It is more up to date and more flexible and not too unwieldy, but to use the Bliss classification well does require a highly skilled classifier who will make clear and consistent use of the many alternative placings provided and who, furthermore, will make his decisions clear to the users of his services. Badly used Bliss is misery!

5 All the foregoing schemes of classification are mainly hierarchical in structure: they all make provision for some common subdivisions such as geographical area and form of publication.

The UDC goes rather further in providing common subdivisions of persons useful in the social sciences schedules, though these are not as systematically used as they might be. This scheme also makes the best provision for compound subjects by the use of the colon.

All the foregoing schemes with the exception of Bliss are somewhat out of date for dealing with current literature.

PART II

6 During the last two decades there has been a good deal of new thinking on classification,[1, 2, 3] much of which was first brought to the articulate level by S. R. Ranganathan, whose colon classification exemplifies the new principles. These consist of breaking down subjects into their component parts, grouping the resulting concepts or 'facets' into consistent homogeneous categories, providing classification schedules with suitable notations for these groups, and then classifying the subject matter of books and other written printed material by combining symbols from these schedules on the 'meccano' principle.

6.1 Parallel to this development, a great deal of work has also been done on making lists of terms on the thesaurus pattern for use with punched cards and machines used for information retrieval, mechanical translation, and other correlating purposes.

6.2 Workers in both these fields are beginning to co-operate and before long we can hope to see some of the outstanding problems of classification being solved.

6.3 Meanwhile, how far has the social scientist been helped by these developments?

For a variety of reasons which I have discussed at some length elsewhere[4] the classification of social science material presents greater difficulties than that of science and technology, and this has had two results.

First, more attempts have been made to make faceted classifications on the new principles for scientific and technological subjects than for the social sciences. Nevertheless, there has been a certain amount done in the social science field and this I shall consider.

1. B. C. Vickery. *Classification and indexing in science.* London, Butterworth, 1958.
2. D. J. Foskett. 'Classification', In: W. Ashworth (ed.). *Handbook of special librarianship and information work.* London, ASLIB, 1955 (Chapter 5).
3. B. I. Palmer and A. J. Wells. *The fundamentals of library classification.* London, Allen & Unwin, 1951.
4. Barbara Kyle. 'Current documentation topics and their relevance to social science literature', *Review of documentation,* vol. 24, no. 3, Aug. 1957, p. 107-17 'Some further considerations on the application to social science material of up-to-date methods of bibliographical control and information retrieval', *Journal of documentation,* vol. 14, no. 4, Dec. 1958, p. 190-6: 'Towards a classification for social science literature', *American documentation,* vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1958, p. 168-83.

Secondly, Ranganathan himself in his colon classification has been more successful in his treatment of scientific subjects than of social sciences. I shall now consider the merits and demerits of his scheme as set out in Volume I of the fifth edition, 1957.[1]

7 COLON CLASSIFICATION

7.1 *Order of subjects.* Ranganathan brings all the fields of the social sciences together in his schedules, but the order within this group is rather strange.

Psychology precedes the general heading of social science and is therefore separated from education which immediately follows the social science heading. Sociology is separated from social psychology (which is placed under psychology with the same subdivisions as part of sociology) by the interpolation of geography, history, political science and economics.

7.2 *Provision for main subjects.* There is better provision than in Dewey or UDC, but cultural anthropology is treated as synonymous with sociology (by no means an unjustifiable decision).

7.3 *Compound subjects.* The colon classification is, by its very nature, the best of the published general classification[2] schemes for the classifying of compound subjects.

7.4 *New subjects.* Revised schedules are provided for management but there is no mention in the index of such subjects as information theory, cybernetics, psephology, opinion polls, or social control.

7.5 *Related subjects* are well treated within relevant schedules.

8 OUTLINE OF CULTURAL MATERIAL BY HUMAN RELATIONS AREA FILES INCORPORATED, THIRD EDITION, 1950

Since 1937 an outline of categories for the arrangement of literature on various cultures for the purpose of comparative studies and cross-cultural surveys has been developed by the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University (USA). The third edition of this Outline was sponsored and published by the organization formed in 1949 with the title Human Relations Area Files Incorporated.

This Outline has not been widely publicized as a classification for social science literature but it might very well be considered as such.

It is in the form of 79 groups of related concepts together with an index: each group is numbered and further subdivided by the decimal system into up to nine subsections. There is a plentiful use of cross-references from section to section.

I shall now consider it in the same way as I have the previous classifications. It must be remembered, however, that no claim has been made for this classification beyond the purpose for which it is intended. It aims at covering the interests of anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, human biologists and geographers.

8.1 *Order of subjects.* This consideration does not apply, as the whole classification deals with social sciences and no extraneous subjects intervene.

8.2 *Main subjects.* Well provided for.

8.3 *Compound subjects.* The way in which the actual material classified by this system is physically arranged allows for compound subjects to be separately provided (in duplicated copies) at each of the subjects in the compound.

1. 'Volume II is intended to give the more elaborate schedules for the Depth Classification of Micro Thought' —*Ranganathan Colon Classification*, P.1.10. (Volume II is not yet published.)
2. I have not included Russian or Chinese schemes in my studies.

Therefore no symbol has been provided for compounding one concept with another. The provision of a colon would remove this difficulty.

8.4 *New subjects.* Well provided for.

8.5 *Related subjects.* Not well integrated for arrangement on shelves or in bibliographies but this could be improved by some re-arrangement.

PART III

9. In 1955 work was begun on drafting a classification for arranging the entries in a number of international bibliographies sponsored by the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation. Thanks to a generous grant by the Nuffield Organization I was able to undertake this work. As it is entirely appropriate to this subject I do not propose to omit it, but it must be admitted that, in speaking of it, I am not wholly disinterested.

9.1 The first published draft outline of this scheme appeared in *American documentation* in 1958.[1] Since then it has been considerably developed. During the next year or more, thanks this time to the generosity of the National Science Foundation (Washington, USA), it is to be tested in practice on the material entered in the bibliographies and, as a result of this work, a fuller edition will be published together with a critical report on its use in practice.

9.2 It is based on the facet principle. In the schedules, in place of the usual main classes (based on historically founded disciplines), will be found, arranged in homogeneous groups, concepts representing the objects of study, whether they be those of the sociologist, political scientist, anthropologist, or other social scientist. Further description of it is given in the introduction to the published draft.

PART IV

10 CONCLUSIONS

What, then, is the answer to the inquirer seeking the most appropriate classification for materials in the social science field?

He has, I think, three possible choices, each with its attendant advantages and disadvantages.

1. To adopt and adapt an existing general classification scheme. The advantages are that (a) the scheme will be kept going, however tardily, and modified consistently by its authors, sponsors, or publishers; (b) provision is made for classification of subjects thought initially to be outside the field of interest of social scientists, but subsequently found to be relevant; (c) advantage may be taken of catalogues and bibliographical tools already used in the chosen scheme (for instance, the British National Bibliography in the United Kingdom, if Dewey is chosen, Library of Congress cards in the United States of America if the Congress scheme is chosen, etc.).

   The disadvantages are sufficiently indicated in Part I above, but they may be summarized as consisting of (to a different degree in each case) irrelevance, inadequacy, obsolescence, and inelasticity.

   To make an effective choice between them a knowledge of the context in which each classification is to be used is necessary. For instance, if the British National Bibliography is likely to contain the major part of the material studied, Dewey might be a good choice. If the bulk of the material is articles from periodicals and from many countries, something more elastic and detailed is needed—UDC or Bliss or Colon.

1. Barbara Kyle. 'Towards a classification for social science literature', *American Documentation*, vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1958, p. 168-83.

2. To choose a scheme drafted specifically for social science materials. Here the advantages and disadvantages are equal and opposite to those found with choice 1.

   For some time to come the user of the Human Relations Area Files scheme or the Kyle Classification will be, to some extent, taking part in an experiment rather than being supported by established experience. Not until 1961 will much hard evidence be available on the efficacy of the Kyle Classification. The Human Relations Area Files schedules need a good deal of modification before they will be wholly satisfactory for use in libraries generally.
3. To make a scheme of his own based on the principles of facet-analysis. If this decision is made it follows that the actual work of drafting schedules must precede their use. This is an expensive operation in terms of time and brainwork, and requires in the maker a knowledge of and skill in modern techniques of classification-drafting.

It is probably true to say that this moment in history is about the most difficult at which to have to make this choice: first, because the whole subject of classification has been put into a state of flux by the discoveries of researchers in the fields of mechanical translation, cybernetics, and digital computers, and secondly because the field of the social sciences is itself full of new and shifting concepts meeting each other in the no-man's land between established disciplines.

In these circumstances the temperament and training of the chooser will inevitably affect his choice: the scientific and adventurous-minded will experiment, the timid and historically disciplined will choose known, in preference to unknown, imperfections.[1]

1. For those interested only in economic literature, the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques in Paris published in 1950 its *Plan de classification:* this was also issued in an English translation by OEEC as their classification plan in 1951. A second revised and enlarged edition was published in 1959 (see item 106). It is a detailed scheme arranged in the following main sections: 0 General references; 1 Political economy; 2 Demography; 3 Conditions of economic activity; 4 Economic activity; 5 Money and public finance; 6 International economic relations; 7 Communications and transport; 8 Social questions.

   This would be a useful tool for the arrangement of economic literature if provided with an index.

UNESCO BIBLIOGRAPHICAL HANDBOOKS

DIRECTORY
OF CURRENT LATIN AMERICAN
PERIODICALS

This *Directory* was compiled by the Pan American Union in collaboration with Latin American libraries. It includes all learned periodicals, whether published from an official or a private source. The main body of references is arranged in classified order, under UDC headings; all items are numbered consecutively. Two indexes follow: (a) a geographical index, with the countries in alphabetical order, and the numbers of the references mentioned under each country in classified order; (b) a subject index in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.

The *Directory* includes tables of abbreviations used, tables of statistics and appendixes listing OAS publications and Unesco periodicals published in Spanish. Trilingual: English-French-Spanish. $3.50 17/6 10 NF

[89]

ALTERNATIVES TO THE SCIENTIFIC PERIODICAL

A report and bibliography

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INTRODUCTION

In the working paper he prepared for Unesco on new methods and techniques for the communication of knowledge[1] Herbert Coblans, Head of the Scientific Information Service, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, proposed that 'in view of the increasing inadequacy of the scientific periodical as a method of communication, a long-term study of the whole problem should be commissioned'. This preliminary report and bibliography on alternatives to the scientific periodical is the first part of such a study sponsored by Unesco.

We have not raised the question of priority of publication, nor have we made any attempt to cover the voluminous literature on the technical report, though in a few cases this subject is mentioned. We do include some references to methods of auxiliary publication, for these have often been suggested as at least partial alternatives to the periodical, and we have also mentioned several new methods of document reproduction which have been suggested as alternatives to letterpress publication of journals. In addition, we have included a few references to publication in the humanities and social sciences that we believe are of interest.

DEFICIENCIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC PERIODICAL AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATING SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

For almost three hundred years the periodical has been the major medium for the communication of current scientific information and for the permanent recording of scientific progress. With the rapid increase in publication of the results of research work in the last few decades, an increasing number of critics have pointed to what they believe are serious and perhaps irremediable defects of the periodical as a vehicle for the dissemination of scientific information.

It is argued that the periodical fails to publish papers promptly. A committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has recently reported delays of one year from the time of acceptance of a paper to its appearance in print [2].[2] One writer claims that there is sometimes a delay of two years in the publication of articles in psychological journals [60]. At a symposium sponsored by the National Physical Laboratory of Great Britain in 1956 it was declared that as a means of communicating to industry what it wants to know the journal has the serious drawback of being too slow in getting papers into print [73]. Results of a questionnaire addressed to Doctors of Philosophy in mathematics showed that 229 of 1,851 believed that their work was hindered by long delays in publication [106].

In addition to being criticized for failing to publish papers promptly, the periodical is criticized for placing restrictions on the length of articles so that

1. See *Bulletin*, vol. XI, no. 7, July 1957.
2. The figures in brackets refer to the bibliography at the end of the article.

necessary data, illustrations, and background information must be omitted [39, 76, 114]. Communication is hampered severely by editorial demands for the elimination of historical and theoretical material and the reduction of reference lists by 90 per cent [60].

A further criticism is that the multiplicity of journals results in a scattering of papers which makes it impossible for the scientist to keep informed of new developments, impossible for libraries to cover a field completely, and impossible for abstracting services to include all relevant articles [101, 111, 114, 121]. One writer [45] estimates that a single article in a highly specialized periodical is of interest to only 10 per cent of the workers in the subject area covered by the journal, that an article in a general periodical may be of interest to only 2 per cent of its readers, and that an article in a local publication may interest one-quarter of 1 per cent of the scientists in its field. Other writers [57, 77] have said that intense specialization has made it impossible for scientists to read more than a fraction of the articles in journals in their own fields.

The high cost of journals to individual scientists has also been criticized. A scientist subscribing to a journal is forced to pay for twenty or thirty papers which do not concern him in order to get the one paper he wants [7, 89].

Excessive costs to scientific societies as well as to individuals are considered a defect of the present system of periodical publication. The case of a biological society has been cited, which publishes an annual journal of 1,000 pages comprising 100 separate articles. At $20 per page a 10-page article costs $200 to publish. If the article is read from beginning to end by only a score of persons, the society is spending $10 for every reader who reads the article in its entirety [27]. The high cost of journal publication to societies, one writer [18] believes, will ultimately lead to subsidization of publication by industry and State.

Costs, it has been maintained, are also a factor in the failure of libraries and abstract services to maintain complete coverage of any field [14, 111, 114], and an anonymous note in the news bulletin of the American Council of Learned Societies includes the statement that the entire apparatus of commercial publication is too expensive a mechanism for scholar-to-scholar communication [3].

Finally, the present system of periodical publication is criticized as wasteful of scientists' time: editing and managing of journals is often undertaken on an unpaid volunteer basis by scientists who are thereby distracted from the research work on which they are primarily engaged [39].

ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS

Our review of the literature shows that suggestions for the dissemination of scientific information in forms alternative to the periodical as now known have been made for about thirty years. These have included proposals for special radio stations and/or television stations for broadcasting science reports [18, 65, 119] and distribution of reports solely on tape recordings [120]. In the past year in the United States, the quarterly *Wildlife diseases*, official publication of the Wildlife Diseases Association, has begun publication on microcards in a three-year test of the practicality of this form, particularly for small groups [32]. According to Verner Clapp [24] other scientific groups are investigating the possibilities of this form of publication. The recently developed microfilm Xerox lithography process has also been suggested as a possible alternative method of primary publication [69].

Numerous articles have been written suggesting supplementary or auxiliary methods of publication to relieve pressure on journals. Some writers have proposed central depositories for explanatory and tabular material or for papers too long to publish as periodical articles [1, 34-40, 60, 98, 100, 101].

Notices in journals would announce the availability of the supplementary material or full papers photoprinted or on microfilm.

Some individual societies have been urged to adopt a policy of printing only summaries of papers in journals and providing full papers by photographic means [13, 15, 33]. One writer proposes depositories for all scientific reports, suggesting that present journals be made into reviews useful to those not expert in the fields they cover [77]. The depositories would furnish microfilm copies of papers. Another suggestion is that research workers mimeograph their own reports, deposit copies in 25 key libraries of the world, and publish a summary indicating where the unabridged version can be found [81].

In addition to the various suggestions for depositories for all or parts of papers, there have been suggestions for certain changes in conventional periodical publication. L'Hermite [64] advocates that periodicals define their fields of interest more clearly, publish irregularly, devote each issue to a single subject, and accept orders for single issues. The aim would be to make it possible for a subscriber to get only those papers in which he was interested.

Rothschuh [88] suggests replacement of the conventional paper by concise research reports supplemented by yearly reviews of special subjects and ten-year reports of progress in various fields.

Some general recommendations have been made which would not alter the basic system of journal publication. Foote [47] advocates that private organizations should discontinue their journals and encourage their scientists to publish in recognized journals likely to be abstracted. Lewkowitsch [63] recommended agreement by the scientific societies to limit the number of journals published. Scientists, he states, should agree to publish only in recognized journals. Preview journals, discussed at the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference in 1948, were earlier recommended by Leifson [62] in 1932. Authors would submit summaries of their papers to the preview journals as soon as their papers had been accepted for publication. Within a month the previews would appear in print.

SUBSTITUTING THE SEPARATE PAPER FOR THE PERIODICAL AS THE PRIMARY UNIT OF DISTRIBUTION

The most far-reaching proposed alternative to the scientific periodical is the substitution of the individual paper for the periodical as the primary unit for distribution. It is this proposal which has also received the largest share of the attention of those interested in improving communication of the results of scientific investigation. Under a system of distribution of separates, scientific periodicals would be either completely replaced or, if some of the suggestions mentioned previously were adopted, become collections of authors' summaries or brief versions of original papers.

The distribution of reprints among scientists is, of course, a practice of long standing. Societies, government agencies, universities, and industrial laboratories have for many years issued papers as separates, either individually or in report series. In recent years a fairly large proportion of scientific publication has taken the form of the technical report. However, these forms of dissemination of information have usually been considered supplementary, rather than alternative, to the periodical.

Perhaps the earliest proposal that implied virtual elimination of the periodical was made by J. F. Pownall in 1926 [82]. He suggested that journals should be published as collections of separates, easily divisible by libraries for grouping by subject. Pownall maintained that searching for information in conventional journals would be impossible in A.D. 2500, when, for example,

the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers would be in volume 2250 with 60 decennial indexes.

Atherton Seidell [94], in 1928, saw in film copying services, such as that of the Maison de la Chimie in Paris, a type of information centre that would eliminate the need for research journals. He was quick to give support [101] although somewhat qualified, to Watson Davis' plan for a Scientific Information Institute which, according to a letter from Davis to the authors of this report [39], was first put forward in a mimeographed circular in 1933.

Davis' plan was first formally published as an appendix to J. D. Bernal's *The social function of science* in 1939 [10]. Except in details, the plan is the same as those other writers have proposed, though usually without reference to Davis. Briefly summarized, Davis' proposal entailed establishment of a national centre, later international, which would take over all existing media of scientific publishing and bibliography. Research workers would submit their papers to the centre rather than to journals. The papers would be reviewed by competent scientists, and if accepted would be typed on uniform permanent paper suitable for some type of photographic duplication. Authors would submit summaries of about 200 words for publication in weekly or monthly journals devoted to particular fields. Subscribing scientists could order papers they wanted by the serial number assigned to each summary. Copies would be made only as needed.

Seidell [101], as noted, approved the plan but suggested that it be adopted in stages. First, a National Bureau of Chemical Documentation would be formed that would offer microfilm copies of journal articles. Later this would develop into a depository for original papers in chemistry. Other branches of science could gradually adopt the same system.

In 1934, M. B. Visscher [114] proposed a similar scheme, suggesting that in the United States of America the National Academy of Sciences, and in other countries similar bodies, function as publishing and distributing agencies. He added the suggestion that bimonthly lists of titles, with abstracts and full subject headings, be sent to libraries, which would request lithoprinted copies of any paper listed. Visscher estimated that the cost of his system would be considerably less than the several million dollars a year spent in the United States for periodicals.

In the same year that Davis issued his original mimeographed proposals, representatives of the Scientific Institutions of the Mining Industry in the USSR proposed to the International Geological Congress that separates be made the unit of primary publication [50]. Central bibliographical institutes in each country would distribute the separates currently and also issue them annually in bound volumes.

During the next few years, Seidell [95, 97, 99] published several articles suggesting improved methods of photographic reproduction to implement the scheme for the distribution of separates. In 1938, a committee of the Science-Technology Division of the Special Libraries Association concluded from a survey of libraries in the division that the librarians would welcome a central depository which would receive all papers issued by scientific and technical societies, issue a monthly index, and furnish copies on demand [83].

In 1939, J. D. Bernal, in his previously mentioned book, *The social function of science* [10] discussed at length his proposals which were subsequently presented to the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference in 1948. The proposals are quite similar to other schemes. One significant addition was that instead of distributing copies of papers only on request, copies would be distributed immediately to all libraries and individuals who had registered their interest in certain fields. Other additions were that abstracts would be distributed on cards instead of in journal form, and they would be published in English, French and German.

Viewing what he termed the sad estate of scientific publishing in 1942, T. S. Harding [51] endorsed the proposals of Seidell but was of the opinion that more was needed, namely, an efficient method of weeding out poorly written and unoriginal articles before they are published. A central editorial bureau of scientific experts should review, correct, edit and verify papers. From a master copy prepared by experts, photocopies would be made for automatic distribution to a list of persons named by the author. Libraries and individual scientists would request papers selected from the few abstract journals required under this system. The societies could issue annual reviews of progress in particular specialities and print and bind together important papers in special fields.

A similar proposal was made by Zeliaette Troy [111] in 1944. In her plan, papers would be numbered in chronological order, classified, and given subject headings. Cost accountants would set purchase prices and determine the number of copies to be made. Subscribers to a given subject would receive weekly all the articles on that subject. A weekly abstract journal from which individual articles could be ordered by a coupon system would also be published.

In Great Britain in the following year, the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB) heard a paper proposing that the individual article be made the basic unit, published first by societies, later by national centres, and ultimately, by an international centre [86]. It was agreed at the meeting that a joint committee of ASLIB and the Association of Scientific Workers be formed to study the problem and prepare a report. Also in 1945, N. W. Pirie [80] proposed as first steps in the reform of journal publication, federations of societies, clear demarcation of the fields of each journal, standardization of journal sizes, and distribution of reprints to all members of the federated societies. As a later step, papers might be written in short and full versions, the former for journal publication, the latter for offset printing as separates, either by the journal or by a central agency.

At the Royal Society Empire Scientific Information Conference in 1946, support for Bernal's proposals was voiced by King [55] and Cairns [20]. The report of the Steering Group on Scientific Information [89] recommended that consideration be given to the publication, classification, and distribution of papers in separate forms or as reprints. Bernal's plan was also favourably discussed at various meetings in Great Britain [42, 70, 84] prior to its presentation as a working paper for the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference in 1948. In the form submitted at the conference [8], the plan included provisions for the refereeing of papers by panels of members of the scientific societies before publication, distribution of separates also as numbers of journals to libraries who wanted them in this form, and selective distribution of experimental details by a photographic method. Journals could still be published but annually, or quarterly at most, and in bound form. The plan would be carried out in three stages: first, a skeleton organization would be set up to negotiate with societies and governments, next, it would be introduced in the British Commonwealth, and finally it would be introduced on a world scale.

In 1950, Berelson [5] suggested that separates, either printed or on microcards, replace journal publication. In 1951, Woke [121] reviewed briefly some of the previous proposals for the reform of scientific publication and outlined his own plan which he had conceived in 1931. Similar again in most respects to previous plans, Woke's idea also included the suggestions that abstracts be in a common language as well as the original language, that direction be by scientists acting through a world association, and that advertising could possibly accompany an article of related subject matter.

Berelson's suggestion that the periodical be replaced by separates issued

on microcards was repeated in 1951 by Kuipers [58]. Kaysser [54] in the same year, suggested microfilm or photoprint distribution of complete articles ordered directly from improved abstract services. Scott [93], in 1953, suggested testing the Bernal scheme which he described as essentially the distribution of tables of contents from which readers could order articles of interest.

In 1954 centralized distribution of separates in the field of psychology was advocated by Velinsky [113], and, in the same field, Berkun [6] proposed a variation of the central depository. Under the latter's scheme, each journal would maintain its identity and editorial functions, but would issue articles as separates. A fixed sum paid by subscribers would entitle them to a certain number of papers which they would select from abstracts in *Psychological abstracts*. This scheme was supported by Fink [46].

In the same year the American Institute of Biological Sciences heard Ralph Cleland [28] propose that biological journals print only summaries of articles, the full versions to be available on microfilm or microcards from an organization such as the American Documentation Institute.

A novel idea for a weekly publication in tabloid newspaper format was presented in Cleland's article. The newspaper would be managed by experienced journalists under the joint direction of the various biological societies, each supervising a department of the paper in its own field of interest. Digests of reports of research would be published and notice given of availability of the full reports on microfilm or microcards. Adoption of newspaper techniques, according to Cleland, would result in speedier and more economical publication. Advertising could be sold to help finance the paper.

Writing in *South African libraries* in 1955, Elsdon-Dew [45] suggested as an alternative to scientific periodicals, the possibility of a clearing house to which scientists would send summaries of their work. The clearing house would maintain lists of scientists classified according to their interest. Scientists could be put into direct personal contact without the intermediary of published literature.

Wilson [119], in 1955, proposed that central depositories for technical papers be set up and organized by a classification which integrates all specialities. The classification could, in part, be currently adjusted by electronic equipment.

Bernal's proposals were referred to, with implied support, by Garfield [49] writing in *Chemical bulletin*, 1956. Garfield states that the main difficulty in executing Bernal's scheme of distribution of separates lies in finding a classification system that will insure that each scientist receives all papers relevant to his work. He maintains that his 'Citation Index'—essentially a listing of all papers that subsequently cite a given paper—is a solution to this problem.

In 1956, also, Cleland [27] predicted that journals would in time become digests publishing summaries about 10 per cent of the length of present papers. Full papers would be available from microfilm or microcard publishers. Bourgeois [14] contended that total reorganization of scientific publication is necessary. Cahn [18] argued that Bernal's proposals may have been premature in 1948, but that the probable conditions in ten or twenty years time must be taken into consideration. Journals will be twice their present size, few subscribers will be able to pay for them, and subsidies will be too burdensome for industry and State. Knox [57] wrote that we may have to return to journals containing only notes of papers available, an idea of those who started the *Royal Society proceedings* a hundred and twenty years ago. King [56] spoke out on behalf of Bernal's proposals, which he believes will have to be put into effect with help from industry and State.

Bernal's proposals were recommended by Herbert Coblans [29] in 1957 for restudy in the light of conditions prevailing in the 1950s. In 1958 at the International Conference on Scientific Information, one writer [61] mentioned

Bernal's plan as attractive and desirable in principle although, owing to the resistance of journals and editors, he considered it was not likely to be put into effect. At the same conference, Bernal himself stated that [11] he still thought that it would be better to publish summaries of papers (about two pages in length) rather than the present intermediate paper of ten to twenty pages. The full paper could be made available, duplicated by microfilm or other modern methods, to all those thought to be interested or who requested it.

Another brief reference to the distribution of separates was made at this conference in a paper by Brunning [17], who suggested that offprints of chapters from reviews of progress of the sciences should be made available for individual purchase. Brunning stated that this was an idea originally put forward with reference to original papers by Bernal in 1948. Brunning also included in his paper a suggestion that documentation centres staffed by specialists, equipped with electronic computing machines and in telecommunication with university and industrial laboratories, would make a good deal of printed information unnecessary.

Another proposal was made in January 1959 by Phipps [79] who described his plan as evolutionary because it would retain present journals. He proposed that each research worker prepare a full report, a two-page abridgement, and an abstract for deposit in a central office. Each of these would be coded with the same number. Existing journals would print summaries of most papers and selected papers in full. Abstracts would be sent to journal subscribers, perhaps on edge-notched cards. Full articles could be obtained on request to the central agency.

In *American documentation* in July 1959, R. H. Orr [76] wrote that a complete plan to replace periodicals in the field of medicine had been worked out by the Institute for the Advancement of Medical Communication in New York. Although details of the proposal were not given, reference to plans for original publication seemed to indicate that distribution of separates was contemplated.

CRITICISMS OF THE ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS AND ARGUMENTS IN DEFENCE OF THE PERIODICAL

We have said previously that proposals to replace journals by separates are generally quite similar. In reviewing criticisms of the proposals we shall ignore differences in detail. We shall also include statements on the advantages of periodical publication which may not necessarily have been made in opposition to any specific plan.

Proposals to replace the scientific periodical by separates have been termed impractical and unnecessary. They are impractical because no scientist could read all papers relevant to his work even if the papers could be brought to his desk [30]. It would be impossible for a central agency to estimate the required number of copies [109]. Distribution of separates would create confusion in nomenclature, specifically in zoology and palaeontology [90]. The co-operation needed to put into effect a plan for centralized distribution of separates could not be secured in one country, much less throughout the world [96]. Scientists would never agree to a plan that would cause the societies to cease to be guardians of standards [44].

That such a reform of scientific publication is unnecessary was admitted by J. D. Bernal, one of its chief advocates, when he withdrew his draft plan from consideration at the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference in 1948 [90]. It was unnecessary, he had concluded, because studies had shown that distribution of separates, or for that matter, of scientific information in any form direct from publishers to individual scientists, played only a minor role in the communication of scientific knowledge. In a critique of Woke's scheme, Clapp [25] contended that this argument was still the chief

objection to any plan to replace journals by the distribution of separates.

Distribution of separates by a society to its members, on request based on summaries printed in journals, was early criticized as inconveniencing members by placing an additional hurdle in the way of their access to information [118]. Inconvenience to individuals through possible loss of time in obtaining papers from a central depository is a question raised by Barbara Kyle [59].

Inconvenience to libraries in maintaining files of separates has been noted [90] and Shaw [102] has pointed out the need for study of problems of locating information in files of separates.

Closely related to practicality and convenience is the question of the classification system that would be needed to implement a scheme to distribute separates by subject. Thomson and Baker [109] believed that no classification could be devised that would assure a scientist of receiving all the papers relevant to his work. Clapp [26] has pointed out that even if a workable classification could be devised it might impede rather than advance the progress of science, for it is possible that the haphazard reading of scientists is a significant factor in scientific progress.

The point that casual reading or browsing is important to scientists and would be impossible under a scheme of separates distribution has been made by others. Such a plan would hinder the cross-fertilization of knowledge [72]. It would accelerate the fragmentation of science into specialities [92]. Automatic issue of a stream of separate papers restricted to specialized branches of any particular subject would be a danger to science [90]. Any reorganization of publication that tends to make scientists narrow their reading will kill research by depriving scientists of the stimulus of current ideas in different disciplines [90]. Further, we do not know that browsing in summaries rather than in the actual literature would be acceptable to research workers [59].

In addition to tending to place restrictions on scientists' reading, a number of critics argue that centralized distribution of separates may open the way to censorship. Rationalization of publication would involve regulation, and any advantage gained by greater convenience might well be offset by the possibility that some might have difficulty in getting their work published [41].

A type of censorship is seen in the criterion of social usefulness on which those who propose central distribution of separates would base the distribution of papers. This emphasis on usefulness constitutes a threat to basic research [92]. The proposal assumes that some higher body will know what is best for the individual and that what is useful is best [90].

Threats to scientific freedom are also mentioned as probable results of the adoption of such a plan. A government-financed central agency would endanger free scientific research [72]. The important role of scientific societies in guaranteeing scientific freedom would be eliminated. Moreover, work on novel or varied lines would not have alternative vehicles for publication as it now has with two or more journals in most fields. The freedom to initiate new journals is part of the heritage of scientific freedom, and centralized printing and issue of separates threatens the right of scientists to work, write, and publish as they choose [109].

The question of the cost of distributing separates has been raised a number of times. Whereas the present system does work and pays its own way, Utopian schemes such as those of Bernal and Woke usually ignore costs [25]. One writer maintains that distribution of separates would be more costly to operate, especially since the financial support of advertisers would be lost under such a system [72]. Thomson and Baker [109] point out that separates in the form of reprints are already available under the system of journal publication and are relatively inexpensive, as journals bear a part of the costs; separates distributed by a central agency would be more costly to the individual scientist. It has also been argued that the cost to libraries for maintaining

files of separates papers would be much greater than the cost of handling journals [90].

Abandonment of publication of separates because of high costs by both the Physical and the Chemical Society of London has been cited several times, most recently by Bernal at the International Conference on Scientific Information, Washington, 1958. The Chemical Literature Division of the American Chemical Society is on record as having time and again refused to adopt a system of distribution of separates of its meeting papers because of the high cost [117].

The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) has also experimented with the distribution of separates as an alternative to journal publication, only to abandon the method in favour of a return to the journal form.[1]

In an attempt to overcome delay in review and publishing of papers, ASCE, in February 1950, began to issue its proceedings papers as numbered separates instead of in a monthly periodical. The then thirteen technical divisions of the society were made responsible for reviewing papers which were reproduced by photo-offset and distributed once a month. A member of a particular division received automatically all the papers of his division and could order those of other divisions from a list published in *Civil engineering*, the monthly journal of the society. He could also subscribe to the papers of other divisions. Discussions of papers were at first assigned the same number as the paper itself, preceded by a 'D'. Later, discussions were assigned a new number in the regular sequence, which led to much confusion.

Beginning in January 1956, the society returned to the journal form. Papers continued to be printed by photo-offset but were grouped by technical divisions in division journals of various frequencies. The journals were mailed automatically to every member registered in the division. Individual papers are still obtainable as reprints.

During this period of experimentation there has been a steady trend back to conventional journal publication. The purpose has been to maintain the speed and quantity of publishing made possible by divisional review and photo-offset printing while at the same time restoring the careful preparation and formal attributes of the periodical. Standards have been raised by requiring papers read at meetings to be submitted to the society's headquarters for review before publication in journals. Divisional news, while not yet paged in the journals, is often published as a separate pamphlet and mailed with the regular technical journal. Recently, separate paging of each paper has been replaced by continuous paging of each journal.

Distribution of separates was found to be administratively burdensome to the society. Some libraries found it so difficult to maintain complete files that they dropped their subscriptions with the result that they now have gaps in their holdings. When journal publication resumed, library subscriptions increased appreciably.

Second-class mailing privileges, not granted for separates, were allowed to some divisional journals, with resultant savings in distribution costs.

The loss of the valuable services of scientific editors has also been seen as a likely result of the adoption of a plan to distribute separates from a central agency. Editors of scientific journals perform an important function in assisting and educating young scientists to prepare reports of high standards; they encourage the writing of articles in fields that merit development; and they would not serve a central distributing agency in which their power and prestige as editors of journals would be limited [109]. The Bernal plan, specifically, is based on a quantitative and statistical analysis of scientific publishing and ignores the qualitative factors such as the initiative, devotion and

1. Information from Harold T. Larsen, Manager of Technical Publications, ASCE, July 1959.

competitive zeal of editors of scientific journals [92]. Also, it is erroneous to assume that part-time editing of society journals by scientists is a waste of time; it is, in fact, economical to employ in publishing the knowledge and critical judgement of scientists engaged in experimental work [90].

In addition to criticizing plans for replacing journals by separates on grounds of impracticability, inconvenience, deterrence to scientific progress, threats to scientific freedom, and costs, many writers have discussed the intrinsic merits of journal publication. An evaluation of the scientific periodical has been made by J. E. Holmstrom [52] who maintains that it will remain the most important medium for disseminating scientific information. Journal publication, he writes, has its paper supply, printing contracts, editorial services, and arrangements for distribution organized into repetitive routines with more or less constant load. Further, a reader can scan appropriate journals with confidence that he will find a reasonable amount of material to interest him. Journals have a tradition of selectivity and emphasis which gives them individualities that are educationally valuable. Because of this, and because 2,000 to 5,000 words constitutes a convenient unit of length for reporting a scientific advance or describing a technical topic, papers or articles in journals have become the normal means of publication for scientific or technical purposes. For the same reasons, schemes such as those of Bernal and Woke are not likely to succeed.

The individuality or reputation of a journal as an important factor in scientific communication is also stressed by Thomson and Baker [109] who write that journals represent particular scientific interests, and the fields they cover are well understood. In the same article, Thomson and Baker argue that journals compete to maintain a high level of publishing, and that they are necessary for the coherence and vitality of many societies. It has also been pointed out that journals serve as a permanent record of the activities of scientific societies [90].

Another argument that has been advanced in favour of journal publication is the valuable publicity to both individuals and institutions that accompanies the publication of an article in a recognized journal [48]. In the case of industrial companies this publicity might result in contracts.

From the point of view of handling by libraries, the bound journal has been called the most convenient unit. Because of its bulk it can be found easily; it is more durable than a separate and can be stored without extra cases; it requires less indexing than separates [80].

Lastly, the scientific periodical has been described as an important forum where the work of scientists is appraised and evaluated [73].

CONCLUSION

It is our conviction that the case for replacement of the scientific periodical by a system of separates distributed either from a central depository or by individual societies has not been proved. Although is must be admitted that there are delays in publication of scientific work and deficiencies in the bibliographical control of the mass of published information, it has not been demonstrated that the proposed alternative would constitute an improvement. On the contrary, the many objections to the plan, as recorded in the literature reviewed in the foregoing section of this report, lead us to believe that it might well be a worse system than the present system of periodical publication, to say nothing of the greatly increased cost, as advertising now covers much of the cost of periodical publications.

The factors which now cause delay in the dissemination of information will certainly continue to exist under a scheme of separates distribution: delays due to review of papers by competent authorities; technical problems

of editing manuscripts; the quantity of papers submitted; security classification by governments; the desire of industry to keep information from competitors.

Bibliographical control would not be improved, for the task of receiving, recording, indexing, filing, and servicing hundreds of thousands of separate pieces, especially by larger libraries would be even more difficult. Staffs of libraries would have to be enlarged to a point where financial support could not be obtained even if it were possible to recruit qualified personnel.

Our own experience in the Engineering Societies Library with preprints of our societies shows that the man-hours required to receive and prepare separates for use are many times the number of man-hours required to handle the same number of papers received as papers in periodicals.

The experiences of the three societies which tried and abandoned the distribution of separates as an alternative to journal publication, the experience of the Engineering Societies Library in handling separates, and the published literature critical of proposals to replace the periodical by separates convince us that a system of separates distribution is not a practical solution to problems of scientific communication.

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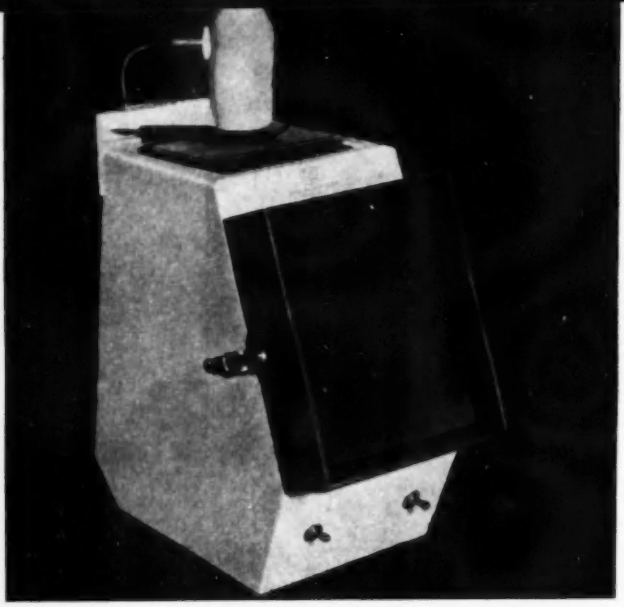
Reading in the open air.
[Photo Kochi Citizens' Library, Japan]

Young bookworms.
[Photo Sheffield Corporation (City Libraries), England]

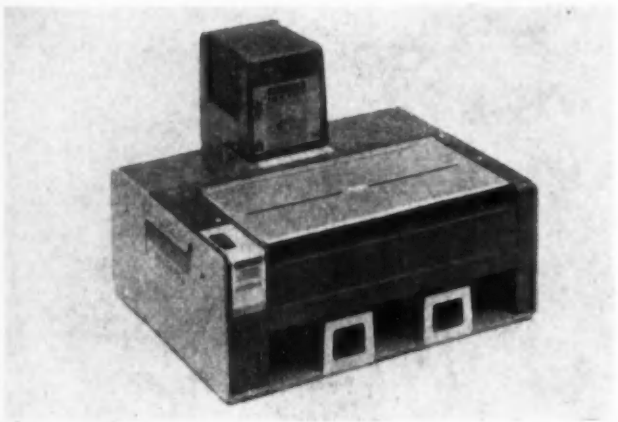
A satisfied client.
[Photo F. A. Sharr, Library Service of Western Australia]



MICROFILM EQUIPMENT

The Ross Microreader, manufactured by Ross Ltd., Clapham Common North Side, London. Views all forms of transparent and opaque microrecordings. It can be used in an upright position on an office desk or may be laid on its back and viewed by the operator when standing.

[Photo Ross Ltd., London]



New portable microfilmer manufactured by Eastman Kodak, Rochester, N.Y., USA. It weighs only 24 pounds; the film unit has a capacity of 100 feet; two rolls of film may be exposed simultaneously; documents up to 12 inches wide, and of any length, may be photographed.

[Photo Eastman Kodak, Rochester, N.Y.]

Recordak Reliant Microfilmer, manufactured by Kodak Ltd., Recordak Division, 1-4 Beech Street, London. Contains an automatic feeder; three ways of recording are possible; two rolls of films up to 100 feet may be exposed simultaneously, at any of three reductions and using any of the three microfilming methods.

[Photo Kodak Ltd., London]

Model of the new United Nations Library building.
[Photo United Nations Library, New York]

CHILDREN IN THE LIBRARY

'Books are essential to children if they are to enjoy their childhood thoroughly. . . .' The opening words of L. R. McColvin's *Public library services for children* are well illustrated in the photographs given below. Mr. McColvin's book was published in 1957 in English, French and Spanish in the series of *Unesco public library manuals*, and a Flemish version recently appeared under the auspices of the Directorate of Popular Education and of the National Service for Youth of the Belgian Ministry of Public Instruction (see *Bulletin*, vol. XIII, no. 11-12, Nov.-Dec. 1959).

Have they got my favourite author?
[Photo Sheffield Corporation (City Libraries), England]

Readers' corner.
[Photo Photographic Section, Information Services Dept., Accra, Ghana]

What's in the new batch of books?
[Photo Village Library, Avrij, Rumania]

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NEXT ISSUE : LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN ARABIC-SPEAKING STATES

Including a selection of the working papers and a summary report of the regional seminar organized by Unesco in Beirut, Lebanon, from 8 to 19 December 1959.

[90]

NEW BUILDING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS LIBRARY

At the end of September 1959 the Secretary-General of the United Nations announced to the General Assembly that the Ford Foundation had granted $6,200,000 for the construction of a new building to house the United Nations Library. The Foundation indicated that its objective in making the grant was to assure the United Nations of a building of the highest quality, aesthetically designed, furnished, and equipped in conformity with the most modern library standards.

The present home of the library was regarded from the beginning as inadequate, but when the Secretariat moved into the new Headquarters in 1950, it was the only space available. The basic responsibility of the library, at present headed by Dr. J. S. Stummvoll, former Director-General of the Austrian National Library, is 'to enable the delegations, Secretariat and other official groups of the Organization to obtain, . . . the library materials and information needed in the execution of their duties'. It has, by the very nature of its collections, become an international centre for study and research on world affairs.

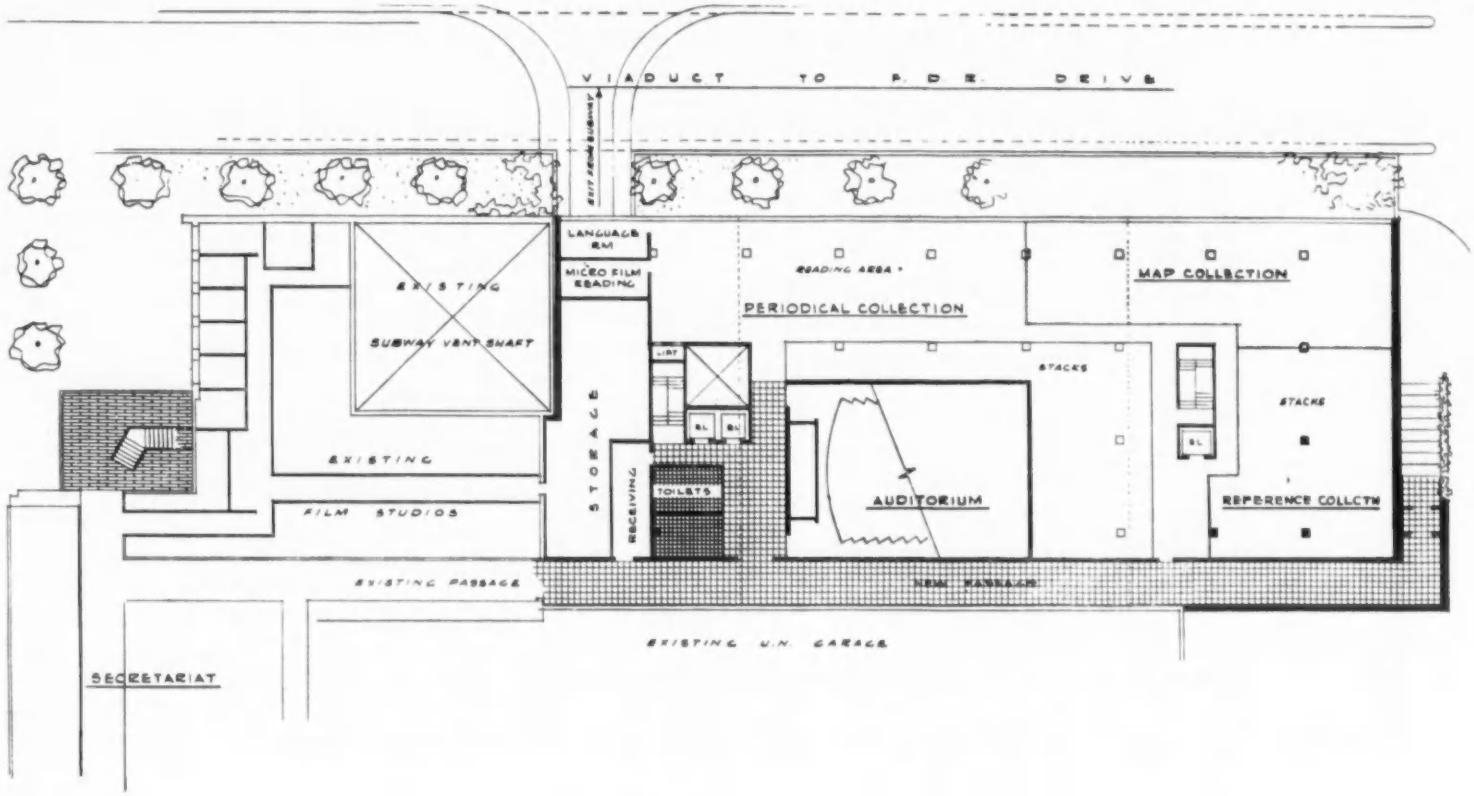
DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIBRARY'S COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

By the end of 1959, the library's collection comprised some 200,000 volumes in many languages, principally composed of books, maps, periodicals and governmental and intergovernmental documents of legal, political, economic and social interest. Its holdings of the documents and publications of the United Nations itself, the Specialized Agencies, the League of Nations and other international organizations are the most complete and best organized in the world. In order to make these documents accessible to the world, the library has developed a world-wide system of depository libraries which receive United Nations publications without charge on condition that they make them publicly available. To the same end, the library prepares and publishes the *United Nations documents index*, a monthly check list and subject index of all of the United Nations and Specialized Agency documents produced or received at Headquarters. It also compiles and publishes an exhaustive index to the United Nations *Treaty series*, indexes to the proceedings of each session of the Assembly and other major organs, and a variety of *ad hoc* indexes and bibliographies.

Since 1956 demands upon the library by all its users have increased sharply. From the 1951-55 base, service demands upon the library had increased more than 50 per cent by 1958. Under the pressure of this increased demand for services the library's book funds, staff, and—most of all—its physical plant have been strained to the utmost.

In order to provide library resources and services adequate to meet the growing needs, it is estimated that an increase of up to an approximate doubling of the present rate of acquisition of library materials will be necessary to reach a desired eventual total collection of some 400,000 volumes. It will later also be necessary to increase the staff by about 25 to 30 per cent, particularly for an approximate doubling of the present indexing and related bibliographical work. The expanded indexing programme would allow the completion of the check list of documents of the United Nations, 1946,

Ground floor.



Concourse level.

publication in French and possibly in other languages of current indexes now issued only in English, and preparation of subject bibliographies and special indexes, which are essential to the Organization's daily work.

THE NEW BUILDING

The new building, which will be of modular construction designed for utmost flexibility of space, will comprise six storeys with a penthouse, three above ground and three below, measuring approximately 90×220 feet, with a net floor area sufficient to house 400,000 volumes and a total of 285 readers, together with the necessary staff to serve them and to perform considerably expanded indexing and other bibliographical services.

The first, or ground, floor will have a main entrance on the United Nations Plaza leading into a lobby, and a connexion with the Secretariat Building by way of a glassed-in gallery that will also serve as an exhibition hall. It will house the attractive main reading room, including the reference services, a collection of as many as 10,000 reference books and reading areas for about 100 persons; the public catalogues, designed to accommodate 2,000,000 cards required for 400,000 volumes; the loan desk; and the Acquisition and Catalogue Sections which require convenient access to both the public catalogues and the reference collection.

The second floor will house the bulk of the United Nations and Specialized Agency documents collection at present numbering about 30,000 volumes and growing by about 100,000 documents each year, their index catalogue, and the major portion of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library of League of Nations documents and related materials. Here, too, will be the reading rooms for these collections, accommodating 90 readers, a small microfilm storage and reading room, a number of carrels, and 10 study rooms for scholars doing extended research.

The third floor will carry the balance of the United Nations and League of Nations documents collection, the Index Section and the executive offices. It would also form the galleried upper portion of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, designed as a two-storey room in a style appropriate to its memorial character.

The penthouse above the third floor, accessible by stairs only, will house the mechanical equipment and provide space for an attractive lounge.

The concourse, or first basement level, will have an entrance on First Avenue by means of which the Secretariat staff can enter the library or, through an underground connecting corridor, the Secretariat Building to the north-east. It will house the bulk of the reference collection, the periodical reading room with provision for 75 readers and adjacent stacks, the maps collection and resting room to accommodate 20 readers, a staff workroom, a microfilm storage and reading room and a small listening room for the use of language training records. The entrance lobby of the auditorium, accessible from both the Secretariat Building and the library proper, will also be on this level. The auditorium itself will be of a stadium-type design two storeys in height, the stage or platform being on a level with the second basement.

The auditorium will accommodate about 200 persons, for lectures, seminars, panel discussions, briefings and film showings.

The second basement will be devoted chiefly to stacks designed to house the main book collection. It will also contain the lower portion of the auditorium.

The third basement will house the balance of the main collection, in free-standing stacks, and the mechanical equipment of the building.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

[91] *Cancer current literature index.* Vol. 1, no. 1, July 1959. Amsterdam, Excerpta Medica Foundation for the American Cancer Society, Inc., 111 Kalverstraat; New York, 2 East 103 Street. 24×16.5 cm. Annual subscription: $7.50.

The index, published at two- to three-weekly intervals, contains an up-to-date list of bibliographical references to original current articles and papers concerned with experimental and clinical cancer. Coverage is comprehensive and some 3,000 medical journals, including those from the USSR, are searched daily. A cumulative index of authors and a fully classified subject index will be issued annually or semi-annually.

[92] BLANCK, Jacob (comp.). *Bibliography of American literature.* New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Oxford University Press. Vol. I, *Henry Adams to Donn Byrne*, 1956, 474 p., $15; vol. II, *George W. Cable to Timothy Dwight*, 1957, 534 p.; vol. III, *Edward Eggleston to Bret Harte*, 1959, 482 p. Illus. 26×20 cm.

Compiled for the Bibliographical Society of America, this bibliography lists first editions of all separate printings (excluding periodical contributions) or belles-lettres written by selected American authors who lived between the American Revolution and 1930. Works of each author are arranged chronologically, and are fully described: pagination, signature, collation, binding, date of publication, date of copyright deposit, etc. A least one location in a library or private collection is given for each title.

[93] SEPPÄLÄ, Marjatta; SEPPÄLÄ, Esa. *Suomen lainopillinen kirjallisuus 1949-1958 / Littérature juridique de la Finlande 1948-1958.* Helsinki, Suomalainen Lakimiesyhdistys, 1959. 456 p. Indexes. 25.5×18.5 cm. 4,800 marks. Available from Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, Keskuskatu 2, Helsinki, Finland.

This new volume of the bibliography of Finnish law literature, *Suomen lainopillinen kirjallisuus 1809-1948,* contains titles of nearly 9,000 books and articles published during the period 1949-58. It is systematically divided into 25 main chapters representing the different branches of law, each chapter being subdivided into numerous sections. Directions for its use and other explanations are also given in French and Swedish.

[94] ZERNOVA, A. S. *Knigi kirillovskoj pečati izdannye v Moskve v XVI-XVII vekah. Svodnyj katalog* (Books printed in old Cyrillic type, published in Moscow in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Union catalogue.) Moskva, Gos. Biblioteka SSSR im. V. I. Lenina, 1958. 152 p. 5 roubles.

Contains descriptions of publications contained in the six largest libraries in Moscow and Leningrad (principally the Lenin Library, with 441 works out of a total of 498 listed). The description includes the following information: title; date of publication; name of the Tsar and the Patriarch under whom it was published; format; number of sheets or pages; number of lines per page; size of the print; margins; engravings; different variants and any

other special features. In addition, references to bibliographies are given, together with the name of the library where each publication is located.

A supplement included in the volume contains: details of three Moscow publications not found in USSR libraries; details of five works produced by Russian printing-presses outside Moscow; guide to ornamental features in publications issued by Moscow printers, copies of which do not exist in the Lenin State Library; and an aiphabetical index of these publications.

[95] REICHARDT, Günther. *Sowjetische Literatur zur Naturwissenschaft und Technik. Bibliographischer Wegweiser.* Zweite erweiterte und verbesserte Auflage. Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner Verlag, Bahnhofstrasse 39, 1959. viii+306 p. Indexes. 22×15 cm. DM 32. (*Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft.*)

The second edition of this bibliographical guide to Soviet scientific and technical literature, first published in 1957, lists an additional 400 titles of Soviet periodicals. There are chapters on the international situation as regards the availability of Soviet literature, the situation in the Federal Republic of Germany, and international and national co-operation. The main bibliographical part lists: translations; bibliographies of translations; documentation services which make available, in English, French or German, Soviet scientific and technical literature; bibliographical publications which announce such literature; and over 1,000 Soviet periodicals and series according to subjects.

[96] *Business methods literature.* Ottawa, Keith Business Library, Box 453. Annual subscription to complete service of 11 sections: $12.

A new monthly index of business literature, which covers books, pamphlets and articles appearing in over 200 American, Canadian and British periodicals. Entries are classified by functions. It is possible to subscribe separately to different sections, i.e., advertising, marketing, personnel, etc.

[97] DAMASCUS. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. *Damascus University publications: catalogue 1932-1957.* Damascus, The Library, 1959. 24×17 cm.

List of publications issued by Damascus University during the period 1932-57. All the titles mentioned are the work of the academic or administrative staff of the university.

[98] *Müszaki bibliográfia 1900-1955.* Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó, 1959. 647 p. Index. 24.5×18 cm. 81 forints.

A classified bibliography of some 15,000 titles of Hungarian technological literature—other than articles in periodicals—published since 1900.

[99] LASKEEV, N. A.; SOLOMACHA, L. G. (comp.). *Svodnyj sistematičeskij katalog inostrannyh knig po bibliotekovedeniju* (Systematic union catalogue of foreign books on librarianship). Moskva-Leningrad, Biblioteka Akad. Nauk SSSR, Gos. Publičnaja Biblioteka im. M. E. Saltykova-Ščedrina, 1958. 82 p. Indexes. 2 roubles.

Lists 601 works of the period 1946-56 acquired by the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Saltykov-Ščedrin State Public Library. It also includes monographs and other periodical publications in all European languages (the description is written in the language of the original). The material is classified systematically and then, within each section, alphabetically by author and title. The bibliography section contains works on the history, theory and methods of bibliographical and reference work in libraries. A special section is devoted to literature on documentation. In addition to a description of each work, there is a short translation of the titles and also, where necessary, short notes in Russian.

[100] SZLADITS, Charles. *Guide to foreign legal materials: French, German, Swiss.* New York, Oceana Publications, Inc., 80 Fourth Avenue, for the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, Columbia University, 1959. xv+599 p. Index. 23.5×16 cm. $11.

The first part of this manual describes the sources of French, German and Swiss law in terms of their character and position. The second part deals with the many repositories of law—codes, commentaries, case law, collections of reports, legal encyclopaedias, dictionaries and selected bibliographies. A list of the most frequently used legal abbreviations of each country is also included.

[101] ENGELSMAN-VAN GELDER, E. R.; VLEK, E. H. M. *Russische literatuur aanwezig in de Bibliotheek Technische Hogeschool te Delft.* Delft, Bibliotheek Technische Hogeschool, Doelenstraat 101 1959. 126 p. 20.5×14.5 cm. 2,50 Dutch guilders. (*Bibliografie*, 2.)

A classified list of Russian literature available in the library of the Technological University at Delft.

[102] GNANY, R. *Fruits tropicaux et subtropicaux: contribution à l'étude des problèmes documentaires de l'IFAC.* Paris, Institut Français de Recherches Fruitières Outre-Mer (IFAC), 6 rue du Général Clergerie, 1959. xxvi p. 30.5×23 cm. (*La documentation sur les fruits tropicaux et subtropicaux*, I.)

At the end of 1957 the Documentation Centre of IFAC possessed a collection of 23,896 abstracts, almost all of which had been published in the supplement to the review *Fruits (Fruits d'outre-mer)*. Several methods of selection were tried out for the retrieval of abstracts concerning a particular subject from this mass of documentation. The present thesis deals with the history and examination of these methods of selection. The second part will contain the alphabetical list of subjects collected up to 1956.

Readers are reminded that an article describing the permanent alphabetical list of subjects drawn up and used by IFAC appeared in an earlier issue of the *Bulletin* (vol. XII, no. 7, 1958, item 326).

LIBRARIANSHIP

[103] VICKERY, B C. *Classification and indexing in science.* Second edition revised and enlarged. London, Butterworths Scientific Publications, 4 & 5 Bell Yard, 1959. xix+235 p. Index. 22×14.5 cm. 30s., postage extra. American edition published by Academic Press Inc., New York, at $6.

In this work on modern techniques of subject analysis the author discusses in detail methods of constructing classification schedules for indexing, in particular the method of 'facet analysis'. He describes the application of a notation to the schedules for card indexing, and illustrates their use. An account of mechanisms used for retrieval, with examples of the subject analysis and coding used, and new American techniques in this field are included. Chapter VI has been completely rewritten and covers developments reported to the 1958 Washington Conference on Scientific Information. Appendixes survey the history of classification in science, and give examples of faceted classification schemes in special fields. Each chapter includes a select bibliography.

[104] METCALFE, John. *Subject classifying and indexing of libraries and literature.* Sydney, Angus & Robertson Ltd.; New York, Scarecrow Press, Inc., 257 Fourth Avenue, 1959. xii+347 p. Index. 22.5×15 cm. 45s., postage extra; $7.50.

A manual on library subject cataloguing and classifying, information indexing, and subject bibliography for library school students of all standards. Includes a comparative study of methods and of actual catalogues, indexes, and bibliographies available in print. Gives exercises (with the correct answers) on shelf arrangement, classified and alphabetical subject catalogues, indexes, bibliographies and abstracts.

[105] PERAZA, Fermín. *Función y servicios de las bibliotecas universitarias.* Tucumán, Universidad Nacional, Biblioteca Central, 1959. 32 p. 22.5×15.5 cm. (*Ciencia de la documentación.* Serie II: *La biblioteca,* n.° 1.)

Deals with the function of university libraries and their different services—selection of books, cataloguing and classification, reference, teaching the student how to use the library, etc. Also contains a study entitled *Documentación historica para la América Latina.*

[106] FRANCE. INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ÉTUDES ÉCONOMIQUES POUR LA MÉTROPOLE ET LA FRANCE D'OUTRE-MER. *Plan de classification décimale de la documentation statistique et économique.* 2e édition revisée et complétée. Paris, l'Institut, 29 quai Branly, 1959. 28.5×21 cm.

In this second edition of the decimal classification plan for statistical and economic documentation evolved by the institute, the 1,800 headings of the first edition published in 1950 have been re-examined, modified or developed. Many new class numbers have been created thus bringing the total number of headings to 2,700. (See footnote on page 60.)

[107] BAŃKOWSKI. Piotr. *Biblioteka publiczna Załuskich i jej twórcy.* Warszawa, Stowarzyszenie Bibliotekarzy Polskich, ul. Konopczyńskiego 5/7, 1959. 61 p. 26×19 cm.

Traces the history of the creation of the Zaluski Public Library in Warsaw in the first half of the eighteenth century and its final destruction in 1944. A detailed summary is given in French.

[108] BULGARIA. B'LGARSKA AKADEMIJA NA NAUKITE. CENTRALNA BIBLIOTEKA. *Izvestija na Centralnata Akademija na Naukite.* Kniga I: *Bulletin de la Bibliothèque centrale près l'Académie des sciences de Bulgarie.* Tome I. Sofija, Izdanie na B'lgarskata Akademija na Naukite. 1959. 127 p. 24.5×18 cm.

Contains contributions on the history of the library of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, on the exchange of publications, acquisition and processing of books at the library, the development of scientific information and documentation in Bulgaria, etc.

[109] ILLINOIS. UNIVERSITY. GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE. *The library as a community information center.* Champaign, Illinois, Illini Union Bookstore, 1952. $2.

Contains the papers from the Allerton Park Institute of the same title, dealing with the spirit of reference service, identifying the library's public and community and satisfying the needs of the library's users, the development of inter-library co-operation to meet informational needs, the costs of information services, the training of personnel, and the publicizing of these reference services. Other papers discuss the growth of reference materials in the social sciences, humanities, and the scientific and technical fields, with special consideration of the important works which have appeared in these areas of study since 1950.

REFERENCE WORKS

[110] INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES. *Inter-university organizations / Organisations interuniversitaires 1959.* Third edition / Troisième édition. Paris, International Universities Bureau, 2 Place de Fontenoy, 1959. 107 p. 24×15.5 cm. $1.50; 7s. 6d.; 6 NF.

Contains detailed information, including titles of publications, about international and national bodies concerned with co-operation in the field of higher education. The governmental agencies which are able to provide official information concerning institutions of higher education and National Commissions of Unesco are also included. The first section is devoted to international and regional organizations and the second to national organizations which are listed by country in alphabetical order of their names in French. Information given refers in almost all cases to the academic year 1958-59.

The volume is bilingual (English / French).

The association has also recently published the fourth edition of its *International list of universities and other institutions of higher education /Liste internationale des universités et autres établissements d'enseignement supérieur* (1959, 171 p., 24×15.5 cm., $1.50, 7s. 6d., 6 NF).

[111] *Encyclopedia of American associations.* Second edition. Detroit, Mich., Gale Research Company, 3414 Book Tower, 1959. Indexes. $20.

Lists 8,892 American organizations grouped in 18 basic sections. Information about each association includes: name, acronym, headquarters address, name of executive head, number of members, staff and chapters, year founded, description of membership and activities, special committees or divisions, official publication, and date and place of convention or annual meeting. The volume contains a comprehensive Finding Guide with 15,900 entries indexed by title and key-word.

[112] OOMS, Herwig. *Repertorium universale siglorum ordinum et institutum religiosorum in ecclesia catholica.* Bruxelles, Commission Belge de Bibliographie, 5 rue de la Régence, 1959. 303 p. 20.5×14.5 cm. (*Bibliographia Belgica*, 45.)

This universal index of abbreviations of Catholic religious orders contains 569 entries. The abbreviations are arranged alphabetically and the full official ecclesiastical title of the order is given, followed by its various denominations in French, Dutch, German and English. There is one common alphabetical index of the full titles of all orders listed.

A further number in the same series has also appeared entitled *Aspect international de la vie littéraire (1940-1946)* by Théodore Heyse (168 p., 1959), listing 682 publications.

[113] YUGOSLAVIA. SAVEZNI ZAVOD ZA STATISTIKU. *Statistički godišnjak FNRJ 1959.* Beograd, Savezni . . ., Kneza Miloša 20, 1959. 778 p. 24×17.5 cm.

This statistical yearbook contains tables dealing with all aspects of Yugoslavia —its people, culture, geography, climate, industry, communications, transport, etc.

[114] HORECKY, Paul L. *Libraries and bibliographic centers in the Soviet Union.* Bloomington, Indiana University, 1959. 287 p. Index. 24×16 cm. (*Indiana University publications, Graduate School, Slavic and East European series*, vol. 16.)

This study attempts to present an up-to-date and realistic picture of libraries

and bibliographical centres in the USSR, describing their day-to-day functioning and their place in the Soviet cultural system. An addendum deals with the recent formation of a unified network of science and technical libraries in the USSR.

[115] MORAVEK, Endre; WEGER, Imre. *Magyar-orosz könyvészeti kifejezések/ Vengersko-Russkie bibliograficeskie terminy.* Budapest, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtára, 1959. 48 p. 24×17 cm. (*A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtárának Kiadványai*, 15.)

A short dictionary of some 1,000 library and bibliographical terms in Hungarian, with their Russian equivalents. It is a companion volume to Endre Moravek's *Verzeichnis ungarischer Fachausdrücke und Abkürzungen aus dem Buch- und Bibliothekswesen mit Übersetzung ins Deutsche, Französiche und Englische*, Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, 1959 (*Biblos-Schriften*, 17).

[116] LU CSEN-CSING. *Tu su kuan hszüe ce tien* (Dictionary of library science). Peking, San vu jin su Kuan, 1958. xxvi+898 p.

Each Chinese term is explained in Chinese, and equivalents in English, French, German, Latin and Russian are given. There are six annexes: a select and annotated bibliography of library science publications in Chinese; processing work in libraries; names of Russian publishers in Russian and Chinese; Russian bibliographical abbreviations; bibliographical abbreviations in Western languages; and the classification of sciences.

STUDY ABROAD

VOL. XI, 1959-60

Last year some 177,000 students enrolled for higher education in countries other than their own. This fact alone shows the usefulness of this most popular Unesco handbook. Volume XI, just published, brings you the latest information on 90,000 fellowships and scholarships offered by governments, universities, foundations and other institutions in 111 countries and territories. A perfected system of classification will help you to find rapidly all the details: who can study which subjects and where, what is the amount of each award and how and where applications may be made.

An invaluable manual for anyone contemplating study in a foreign country. An indispensable reference book for all libraries, universities and information centres. A useful instrument for promoting educational contacts throughout the world.

Order your copy immediately from the Unesco national distributors.

800 pages. Price US$3; 15/- stg.; 10,50 NF

NEWS AND INFORMATION

[117] NEW CONVENTIONS ON THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

On 7 December 1959 Ceylon deposited with Unesco an instrument of ratification of the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States, and by doing so became the first country to ratify one of the new conventions, the texts of which were adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its tenth session in December 1958. Israel also deposited on 4 January 1960 instruments of ratification of this convention and of the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications.

The conventions will enter into force 12 months after the date of the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

Readers will remember that the full texts of these conventions were published in the February-March 1959 issue of the *Bulletin*. While retaining the benefits derived from the old Brussels Conventions, the new ones contain what is necessary to meet present needs and provide exchange partners with complete freedom of movement. It is hoped that all Unesco Member States will decide to ratify the new conventions. National exchange centres and other national exchange authorities are, therefore, asked to communicate with their respective National Commissions and governments on the subject.

Copies of the new conventions in English, French, Russian or Spanish may be obtained from the Division of Libraries, Documentation and Archives of Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, Paris-7e, France.

[118] CONFERENCE ON THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS IN EUROPE

Following on the regional seminars on the exchange of publications held in Cuba in 1956 and Japan and Syria in 1957,[1] the Government of Hungary, with assistance provided by Unesco under the Programme of Participation in the activities of Member States, will organize a Conference on the International Exchange of Publications in Europe at Budapest from 13 to 19 September 1960.

The following Member States will be invited by the Government of Hungary to send one participant each, preferably the director or some other senior staff member of their national exchange service: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia. The International Federation of Library Associations and the International Federation for Documentation will be invited to send observers.

The conference will offer participants the possibility of exchanging ideas and discussing common problems with a view to promoting the development of the international exchange of publications in Europe. The following subjects will be considered at the conference: present and future trends in the international exchange of publications; organization, functions and staff requirements of a national exchange centre; decentralized exchange services; development of co-operative interlibrary centres and exchange of surplus library material; barriers to the exchange of publications; standardization of exchange practice.

The working languages of the conference will be English, French and Russian and the working papers, which will be used as a basis for the discussions, will be sent in advance to all participants.

Further information may be obtained from the Hungarian National Commission for Unesco, Budapest II, Bem rakpart 47.

1. See *Bulletin*, vol. XI, 1957, items 73 (Cuba), 285 (Japan) and 480 (Syria).

[119] STANDARDS ON A COMMON LANGUAGE FOR MACHINE SEARCHING AND TRANSLATION

More than two hundred persons from 10 countries (Brazil, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America) attended this international conference which was held in Cleveland, Ohio (USA), from 6 to 12 September 1959. Fifty-five papers were read reviewing work in progress in machine literature searching, machine translation and language studies for machine searching, correlation and translation.

Proposals were made for intermediate, common and universal languages, for interconvertibility among languages and for advanced application of computer information systems in behavioural systems and in the automation of the research process.

The first technical announcement of General Electric's Literature Searching Selector—the GE 250—was made at the conference. The first of these transistorized tape-scanning devices will shortly be delivered to Western Reserve University's Documentation Research Center, when it will have its first application as a part of the Metals Documentation Service which Western Reserve will operate for the American Society for Metals.[1]

During the conference the need was stressed for improved mechanized information services on a co-ordinate basis and for more co-operation within the United States as well as among the various nations of the world.

At the closing session of the conference a committee representing the 10 countries was named. Members of the committee will continue the work of the conference through investigations in this field under the four main headings of research, nomenclature, exchange of materials and information and exchange of personnel. The following were elected members of the committee: B. C. Vickery (United Kingdom) as president; J. Dekker (Netherlands), S. R. Ranganathan (India), Rudolph Bolting (Brazil) and a representative, yet to be named, of the USSR, as vice-presidents; Allen Kent (USA) as general secretary. The committee will seek the sponsorship of existing agencies such as the International Organization for Standardization and the United Nations.

The proceedings of the conference will be published in March 1960 by Interscience Publishers, New York.

[120] UNESCO WORLD ART SERIES

A collection of *Unesco art slides*, designed to make more widely known the great periods of art covered by the volumes of the *Unesco world art series*, has been prepared. Each series is composed of 30 framed colour slides (5×5 cm) in a plastic box, with space for additional slides. An explanatory booklet, with text and captions in English, French and Spanish, accompanies each set.

The first three series which are already available are devoted to: *Egypt—paintings from tombs and temples; Yugoslavia—medieval frescoes; India—paintings from Ajanta caves.* Subsequent series will include the following titles: *Iran—Persian miniatures; Norway—paintings from the Stave Churches; Australia—Aboriginal paintings from Arnhem Land; Spain—romanesque paintings; Ceylon—paintings from temple, shrine and rock*, etc.

Each series is available to educational and cultural institutions at a price of $6.50 or the equivalent in pounds sterling or French francs, and to the general public at $8 (carriage in both cases included). Orders should be placed directly with the distributors: Publications Filmées d'Art et d'Histoire, 11 rue Carvès, Montrouge, France. Unesco book coupons may be used to purchase these slides.

The latest volume to appear in the *Unesco world art series* is *Czechoslovakia—romanesque and Gothic illuminated manuscripts.*[2] It contains 32 colour plates including reproductions of the *Latin legend of St. Wenceslas*, patron of Bohemia, by Gumpold, Bishop of Mantua, the Gospel-Book, or *Codex Vysehradensis*, created for the coronation of King Vratislav in 1085, the *Passionary of the Abbess Cunegonde* (1320)

1. See *Bulletin*, vol. XIII, no. 11-12, 1959, item 485.
2. Unesco. *Czechoslovakia—romanesque and gothic illuminated manuscripts.* Published by the New York Graphic Society by arrangement with Unesco, 95 East Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut, USA. Also available from the New York Graphic Society, via Crivelli 20, Milan, Italy. $18; £6. 7s.; 88.50 NF.

and the *Liber viaticus* and *Missal* of John of Streda (1356 and 1364). The colour plates are preceded by an historical introduction by Jan Kvet and a preface by Hanns Swarzenski which describes the development of this form of art. The album is published in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish editions, and the material for it was collected by a Unesco mission in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Education and Culture of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak National Commission for Unesco.

[121] MICROFILMS OF LATIN AMERICAN DOCUMENTS

The Unesco Mobile Microfilm Unit, which was set up in 1956 to microfilm books, documents and other cultural material which is in danger of destruction or is irreplaceable, has worked so far in the following Latin American countries: El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay. In 1960 it will stay for several months in Barbados, the Dominican Republic, and Peru.

However, some of these countries have not at present the necessary means for making the microfilms produced available to potential users, facilities for reading them or for making copies. Unesco has therefore reached an agreement with the Historical Commission of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History whereby a second negative copy of all the microfilms produced by the unit in the countries it visits will be deposited permanently with the commission. The commission will draw up and publish lists of the material microfilmed and place the microfilms at the disposal of research workers for consultation. It will also furnish copies, if desired. This will be done in co-operation with the Mexican Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre according to tariffs to be worked out between the two institutions.

Further information may be obtained from the Comisión de Historia del Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, Ex-Arzobispado 29 Tacubaya, Mexico 18, D.F.

UNESCO MOBILE MICROFILM UNIT RETURNS TO EL SALVADOR

At the request of the Government of El Salvador the Unesco Microfilm Unit returned for a second time to that country to continue the work started at the beginning of 1958.

During the seven months (March to September 1959) of its stay the unit reproduced on microfilm a further 175,000 pages of historical documents and manuscripts housed in the National Library and other institutions. With the 106,000 pages previously reproduced a total of 281,000 pages were microfilmed during the 11 months the unit spent in El Salvador. A single list of all the material microfilmed has been prepared and copies may be obtained from the National Library of El Salvador. In addition, in accordance with the above-mentioned agreement between Unesco and the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, a second negative copy has been deposited with the institute's Historical Commission.

On leaving El Salvador the unit moved to the Dominican Republic where it is now carrying out similar work.

[122] WORLD LIBRARY PEN-PALS

The Kent Division of the Association of Assistant Librarians (United Kingdom) has formed the International Library Pen-Pal Service. The primary objects of this scheme are as follows: (a) to foster an interest among librarians, and especially the younger assistant, in librarianship as it is carried out in countries overseas; (b) to present an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and views on the purposes and methods of librarianship in different countries; (c) to create social contacts by correspondence which may in time lead to an exchange of visits abroad.

Anyone who would like an overseas library pen-friend should write for an application form (enclosing an International Reply Coupon) to the Hon. Education Secretary, Association of Assistant Librarians (Kent Division), Central Library, Central Park, Dartford, Kent, United Kingdom.

[123] PROPOSED EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION POOL

Dr. Hans Rotter of Austria has drawn up a plan for the 'creation of an international authority reflecting all the factors involved in scientific information work', which was recently submitted to the Council of Europe at Strasbourg. Some indication of the nature of the scheme is given in the following brief extracts from the English translation of the author's summary.

'The plan, as an integrated whole, comprises detailed concrete proposals for the overcoming of . . . obstacles to the exchange and use of scientific knowledge. . . . In accordance with the project . . . the present structure of scientific information work is to be replaced by . . . collaboration between all the partners. . . . There should be a super-national Regulating Centre . . . watching over their operation. The authority which supports the Regulating Centre should be a community of States having before it the objective of ensuring an optiumum use of scientific knowledge in all subject fields and by all peoples, acting together and unhindered. The Regulating Centre . . . should consist of an advisory, a deciding and an executive part. The advisory body—the Central Council—should include representatives of the different groups concerned with information work such as authors, scientific elaborators, information services, translators, financing bodies for science and research, standardizing bodies and the manufacturers of technical equipment. The policy-deciding body—the Assembly—should provide representation for the Member States as well as for regional and international organizations. . . . The executive organ should include a management and a general secretariat with sections for questions of organization, law, finance, specifications, standardizations, translating, information techniques and publicity. . . . The organizational structure should be such as to provide for utilizing whatever exists and for completing whatever is deficient. . . .'

The mimeographed paper with two appended charts is obtainable from Dr. Hans Rotter, Ernest Thunstrasse 6, Salzburg, Austria, either in the original German or in authorized English or French translations.

[124] FROM WHEAT TO BOOKS

Three important research libraries in the United States of America recently received the first shipments of official Indian publications for higher education and research, purchased with the interest payments India has made on the 1951 United States Wheat Loan. Under arrangements negotiated in India by the Library of Congress, the first 5 million dollars of these interest payments will be used for cultural exchanges, and for the next five years about a thousand publications a month will be sent regularly by the Ministry of Education at Delhi to the University of Pennsylvania Library at Philadelphia, the Midwest Inter-Library Center in Chicago and the University of California Library at Berkeley.

The materials will include comprehensive sets of official publications of the Government of India and of the 14 state governments (except for certain textbooks and ephemera) in English and the vernacular languages.

[125] ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION OF THE PRESS (FRANCE)

The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has on several occasions investigated new ways of solving the difficult problem of preserving newspapers and making them available for reference. It was apparent from the outset that photographic reproduction would probably solve the problem; but, as the mass reproduction of newspapers raised problems very different from those with which existing photographic services were accustomed to dealing, it was decided to set up a new specialized body for the purpose.

Thus in May 1958, the Association for the Preservation and Photographic Reproduction of the Press (ACRPP) was established. The founder members of this non-profit-making association were, in addition to the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Federation Nationale de la Presse

Française, the Confédération de la Presse Française, the Institut Français de Presse, the Direction de la Documentation attached to the Présidence du Conseil, and the Direction des Journaux Officiels.

The first achievement of the ACRPP was to establish, in March 1959, with the help of a subvention from the Ministry of Information (Cultural Fund), a workshop for the microfilming of newspapers at 4 rue Louvois, near the Bibliothèque Nationale.

This workshop is furnished with the most up-to-date equipment, some of it having been designed specially for it in accordance with the specifications of the Bibliothèque Nationale. This equipment comprises a Kodagraph Camera equipped with a holder that automatically moves on the material to be photographed, and capable of taking about 3,000 photographs per day from bound files of newspapers and requiring only one person to service it; an 'Aiglonne' automatic developer which takes in the exposed film and delivers it several minutes later, developed and dried ready for printing (negative) or use (positive); a 'printer' (for printing positive copies), capable of producing 13,000 prints per hour; and an 'Audomatic' (prototype)[1] microfilm reader for lengths of film up to 1,000 feet, complete with a charger enclosing one year's issues of daily newspapers and enabling the required pages to be found quickly. This machine is also capable of producing enlargements on paper of any photo in exactly four minutes, without the charger being moved.

The whole machinery is so highly automated that all operations can be carried out by a very small staff (comprising at present six people, including the administrative secretary): the cost of the service is thus relatively low.

The ACRPP drew up a plan for reproduction of the French press, which was put into operation immediately. Two sets of operations are being carried out at the same time: (a) reproduction on microfilms of newspapers already contained in the national collections, in order of priority based on recognized needs and requests received; (b) systematic reproduction of the main present-day French newspapers immediately on publication.

The association supplies, upon request, positive copies of its microfilms at a cost varying according to circumstances (in particular the state of preservation of the originals and above all the number of copies ordered at the same time), but generally being in the neighbourhood of 0,10 new francs per photo (one photo covers one page of a large-format newspaper, or two pages of newspapers the size of the *Journal officiel*).

The association will publish, periodically, a catalogue of titles of newspapers photographed and will circulate it, free of charge, to those interested. Catalogue No. 1 already includes the following: the *Journal officiel de la République française* (1957—), *Le Figaro* (1944—), *La Croix* (1883-1958), *Combat* (1941-47), *Le Populaire de Paris* (1916—), *Le Parisien libéré* (1944—), *Le Monde* (1957—) and *La Voix du Nord* (1958—) as well as some thirty sets of partial reproductions of collections of old newspapers.

Le Mercure galant (1,765 volumes) has been microfilmed in the same way. This has been done by the Bibliothèque Nationale at the request of a foreign library, and copies of the microfilm can be obtained on the same terms as stated above.

In addition to the material listed in the catalogues, the association may also consider microfilming any other title, French or foreign, subject to authorization by the rightful owners, if any, provided that the series is sufficiently large. The association supplies detailed estimates free of charge.

1. See also *Bulletin*, vol. XII, no. 11-12, November-December 1958, item 519.

THE PROVISION OF POPULAR READING MATERIALS

A collection of studies and technical papers
compiled and edited by Charles Granston Richards,
Director, East African Literature Bureau

(No. XII in the series 'Monographs on Fundamental Education')

298 pages. $3; 15/- (stg.); 9 NF

[126] LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES IN THE USSR

The following list gives the names, addresses and size of collections of 57 of the principal libraries in the USSR. National libraries are printed in italics. The list was prepared by the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow, which is responsible for the translation and production of the Russian edition of the *Bulletin*.

MOSCOW

Gosudarstvennaja Biblioteka SSSR im. V. I. Lenina (Lenin State Library of the USSR). Moscow, ul. Kalinina, 3. 20,000,000 copies of printed works and manuscripts.

Vsesojuznaja Gosudarstvennaja Biblioteka Inostrannoj Literatury (All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature). Moscow, ul. Razina, 12. 2,120,000 volumes in 82 foreign languages.

Gosudarstvennaja Biblioteka po Narodnomu Obrazovaniju im. K. D. Ušinskogo Akademii Pedagogičeskih Nauk RSFSR (K. D. Ushinsky State Library on Public Education of the Academy of Pedagogic Science of the RSFSR). Moscow, B. Tolmačeskij per., 3. Over 800,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Central'naja Naučnaja Medicinskaja Biblioteka (State Central Scientific Medical Library). Moscow, pl. Vosstanija, 1/2. 1,200,000 volumes.

Central'naja Naučnaja Sel'skohozjajstvennaja Biblioteka pri Vsesojuznoj Akademii Sel'skohozjajstvennyh Nauk im. V. I. Lenina (Central Scientific Agricultural Library of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science). Moscow, Orlikov per., 1/11. 1,200,000 volumes.

Fundamental'naja Biblioteka po Obščestvennym Naukam Akademii Nauk SSSR (Basic Library on Social Science of the USSR Academy of Sciences). Moscow, ul. Frunze, 11. 5,400,000 volumes.

Naučnaja Biblioteka im A. M. Gor'kogo Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta im M. V. Lomonosova (A. M. Gorky Scientific Library of the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University). Moscow, Mohovaja ul., 9. 5,200,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Naučnaja Biblioteka Ministerstva Vysšego Obrazovanija SSSR (State Scientific Library of the USSR Ministry of Higher Education). Moscow, pl. Nogina, 2/5. 3,500,000 volumes. One of the largest technical libraries.

Central'naja Politehničeskaja Biblioteka Vsesojuznogo Obščestva po Rasprostraneniju Političeskih i Naučnyh Znanij (Central Polytechnical Library of the All-Union Association for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge). Moscow, Novaja pl., 3/4. 2,000,000 volumes.

Central'naja Naučno-Tehničeskaja Biblioteka Ministerstva Putej Soobščenija (Central Scientific and Technical Library of the Ministry of Communications). Moscow, Novo-Basmannaja, 14. 1,000,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Publičnaja Istoričeskaja Biblioteka RSFSR (State Public Historical Library of the RSFSR). Moscow, Starosadskij per., 9. 2,000,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Central'naja Teatral'naja Biblioteka (State Central Theatrical Library). Moscow, Puškinskaja ul., 8. 200,000 volumes.

LENINGRAD

Gosudarstvennaja Publičnaja Biblioteka im. M. E. Saltykova-Ščedrina (M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library). Leningrad, Sadovaja, 18. 12,000,000 volumes and manuscripts.

Biblioteka Akademii Nauk SSSR (Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences). Leningrad, 164, Birževaja Linija, 1. 4,500,000 volumes.

Naučnaja Biblioteka im. A. M. Gor'kogo Leningradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta im. A. A. Ždanova (A. M. Gorky Scientific Library of the A. A. Ždanov Leningrad State University). Leningrad, Universitetskaja naberežnaja, 7/9. 3,100,000 volumes.

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Central'naja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Azerbajdžanskoj SSR (Central Library of the Academy of Sciences of the

Azerbaijan SSR). Baku, Kommunističeskaja ul., 10. 500,000 volumes.

Azerbajdžanskaja Respublikanskaja Publičnaja Biblioteka im. M. F. Ahundova (M. F. Ahundov Public Library of the Azerbaijan Republic). Baku, Kommunističeskaja ul., 10. 1,200,000 volumes.

Respublikanskaja Naučno-Tehničeskaja Biblioteka GNTK pri Sovete Ministrov Azerbajdžanskoj SSR (Republican Scientific and Technical Library of the State Scientific and Technical Committee, Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR). 200,000 volumes.

ARMENIAN SSR

Central'naja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Armjanskoj SSR (Central Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR). Erevan, ul. Abovjana, 61. 1,500,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Respublikanskaja Biblioteka Armjanskoj SSR im. M. F. Mjasnisjana (M. F. Mjasniejan State Republican Library of the Armenian SSR). Erevan, ul. Terjana, 72. 3,600,000 volumes.

BYELORUSSIAN SSR

Fundamental'naja Biblioteka im. V. G. Belinskogo Akademii Nauk Belorusskoj SSR (V. G. Belinsky Basic Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR). Minsk, pr. Stalina, 108. 600,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Biblioteka im. V. I. Lenina Belorusskoj SSR (V. I. Lenin State Library of the Byelorussian SSR). Minsk, Krasnoarmeiskaja, 9. 2,200,000 volumes.

GEORGIAN SSR

Central'naja Naučnaja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoj SSR (Central Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR). Tbilisi, ul. Dzeržinskogo, 8. 700,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Publičnaja Biblioteka Gruzinskoj SSR im. Karla Marksa (Karl Marx State Public Library of the Georgian SSR). Tbilisi, ul. Kechoveli, 5. 5,300,000 copies.

KAZAKH SSR

Central'naja Naučnaja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Kazahskoj SSR (Central Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR). Alma-Ata, ul. Kalinina, 59, 625,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Publičnaja Biblioteka Kazahskoj SSR im. A. S. Puškina (A. S. Pushkin State Public Library of the Kazakh SSR). Alma-Ata, prospekt Lenina, 11. 1,600,000 volumes.

KIRGHIZ SSR

Central'naja Naučnaja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Kirgizskoj SSR (Central Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz SSR). Frunze, ul. Dzeržinskogo, 38. 200,000 volumes,

Gosudarstvennaja Publičnaja Biblioteka Kirgizskoj SSR im. N. G. Černyševskogo (N. G. Chernishevsky State Public Library of the Kirghiz SSR). Frunze, ul. Kirova, 61. 1,700,000 volumes.

LATVIAN SSR

Fundamental'naja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Latvijskoj SSR (Basic Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR). Riga, ul. Kommunal'naja, 4. 945,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Biblioteka Latvijskoj SSR (State Library of the Latvian SSR). Riga, ul. Bibliotekas, 5. 2,600,000 volumes.

LITHUANIAN SSR

Central'naja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Litovskoj SSR (Central Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR). Vil'njus, ul. K. Požela, 2/8. 1,535,000 volumes and manuscripts.

Gosudarstvennaja Respublikanskaja Biblioteka Litovskoj SSR (State Republican Library of the Lithuanian SSR). Kaunas, ul. Donelajčio, 2/b. 1,000,000 volumes.

MOLDAVIAN SSR

Gosudarstvennaja Respublikanskaja Biblioteka Moldavskoj SSR. im. N. K. Krupskoj (N. K. Krupskaya State Republican Library of the Moldavian SSR). Kišinev, ul. Šuseva, 65. 400,000 volumes.

RSFSR

Gor'kovskaja Oblastnaja Biblioteka im. V. I. Lenina (V. I. Lenin Gorky District Library), Gorkij, ul. Figner, 3. 2,300,000 volumes.

Biblioteka Irkutskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta im. A. A. Ždanova (A. A. Zhdanov Library of the Irkutsk State University). g. Irkutsk. 1,500,000 volumes.

Kujbyševskaja Oblastnaja Biblioteka (Kuibyshev District Library). Kujbyšev, pl. Kujbyšev, Dvorec Kil'tury. 1,100,000 volumes.

Rostovskaja Oblastnaja Biblioteka im. Karla Marksa (Karl Marx Rostov District Library). Rostov-na-Donu, Knižnaja ul., 15/17. 1,200,000 volumes.

Naučnaja Biblioteka Saratovskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta im N. G. Černyševskogo (N. G. Chernishevsky Scientific Library of the Saratov State University). Saratov, Universitetskaja ul., 42. 1,500,000 volumes.

Sverdlovskaja Oblastnaja Biblioteka im. V. G. Belinskogo (V. G. Belinsky Sverdlovsk District Library). Sverdlovsk, ul. K. Libknehta, 8. 1,000,000 volumes.

Biblioteka Tomskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta (Tomsk State University Library). Tomsk. 2,000,000 volumes.

Habarovskaja Kraevaja Biblioteka (Khabarovsk Regional Library). Habarovsk, ul. Karla Marksa, 1. 1,200,000.

KARELO-FINNISH ASSR

Gosudarstvennaja Publičnaja Biblioteka Karel'skoj ASSR (State Public Library of the Karelian ASSR). Petrozavodsk, ul. Karla Marksa, 20. 600,000 volumes.

TATAR ASSR

Biblioteka Kazanskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta im. V. I. Ul'janova (V. I. Ulyanov Library of the Kazan State University). Kazan', ul. Černyševskogo, 18. 3,000,000 volumes.

TADZHIK SSR

Central'naja Naučnaja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Tadžikskoj SSR (Central Scientific Library of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences). Stalinabad, ul. Ayni, 7. 300,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Respublikanskaja Biblioteka Tadžikskoj SSR im. Firdousi (Firdousi State Republican Library of the Tadzhik SSR). Stalinabad, ul. Lenina, 38. 1,000,000 volumes.

TURKMEN SSR

Central'naja Naučnaja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Turkmenskoj SSR (Central Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen SSR). Ašhabad, Komsomol'skaja ul. 31. 200,000 volumes.

Turkmenskaja Gosudarstvennaja Biblioteka im. Karla Marksa (Karl Marx State Library of Turkmen). Ašhabad, ul. K. Libknehta, 72. 1,200,000 volumes.

UZBEK SSR

Fundamental'naja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Uzbekskoj SSR (Basic Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR). Taškent, ul. Tukaeva, 1. 550,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Publičnaja Biblioteka Uzbekskoj SSR im. Ališera Navoi (Alisher Navoi State Public Library of the Uzbek SSR). Taškent, ul. Stalina, 16. 2,000,000 volumes.

UKRAINIAN SSR

Gosudarstvennaja Publičnaja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Ukrainskoj SSR (State Public Library of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences). Kiev, ul. Vladimirskaja, 58-a. 5,500,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Respublikanskaja Biblioteka Ukrainskoj SSR im. KPSS (Soviet Union Communist Party State Republican Library of the Ukrainian SSR). Kiev, ul. Kirova, 14-a.

Odesskaja Gosudarstvennaja Naučnaja Biblioteka im. A. M. Gor'kogo (A. M. Gorky Odessa State Scientific Library). Odessa, ul. Pastera, 19. 2,000,000 volumes.

Har'kovskaja Gosudarstvennaja Naučnaja Biblioteka imeni V. G. Korolenko (V. G. Korolenko Kharkov State Scientific Library). Kharkov, pereulok Korolenko, 18. 2,300,000 volumes.

Central'naja Naučnaja Biblioteka Itar'kovskogo Universiteta im. A. M. Gor'kogo (A. M. Gorky Central Scientific Library of the Kharkov University). Har'kov, Universitetskaja, 28.1,600,000 volumes.

ESTONIAN SSR

Central'naja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Èstonskoj SSR (Central Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR). Tallin, Bul'var 'Èstonija', 7. 640,000 volumes.

Gosudarstvennaja Biblioteka Èstonskoj SSR. im. F. R. Krejcval'da (F. R. Krejcval'd State Library of the Estonian SSR). Tallin, Raamatukoguplats, 1. 1,500,000 volumes.

Biblioteka Tartusskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta (Tartu State University Library). Tartu. 2,000,000 volumes.

EXCHANGE

The exchange offers listed below supplement material published in the Handbook on the international exchange of publications, *2nd edition. Libraries with publications available for exchange which are not already mentioned in the* Handbook *are requested to send details to the Unesco Division of Libraries, Documentation and Archives. As space permits, the information will be published in this section of the* Bulletin.

ARGENTINA

[127] Biblioteca Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal, Hipólito Yrigoyen 1750, Buenos Aires

Issues mimeographed lists of the duplicate publications it offers in exchange for publications on social sciences, especially banking. Libraries interested in receiving the lists should write to the above address.

[128] Biblioteca de la Facultad de Ciencias Fisicomatemáticas, calles 1 y 47, La Plata

Offers its *Revista* (irregular), containing papers written by professors of the faculty in exchange for publications on civil engineering, electrotecnics, mechanics, physics, aeronautics, architecture, hydraulics, geodesy, librarianship and the teaching of natural sciences.

[129] Biblioteca Central de la Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Resistencia (Chaco)

Offers the following publications in exchange for publications on librarianship and bibliography:

Arribalzaga, Enrique Lynch. *Materiales para una bibliografía del Chaco y Formosa*, 1959, 51 p.

Boletín bibliográfico, vol. 1, serie 1(1), no. 1-2-3, 1959 onwards.

BRAZIL

[130] Serviço Central de Informações Bibliográficas, Universidade do Paraná, caixa postal 441, Curitiba

Offers the following publications in exchange for general or specialized bibliographies:

Anais do 1. Congresso dos Reitores das Universidades Brasileiras.

Anuário da Universidade do Paraná.

Boletim . . ., etc.

NIGERIA

[131] University College Library, Ibadan

Offers for exchange:

Calendar (University College), annual.

Harris, J. *Books about Nigeria, a select reading list 1959* (pamphlet).

Ibadan: a journal published at University College, Ibadan, 3 issues per annum.

Library record (monthly progress report).

Nigerian publications (annual national bibliography).

WALA news: bulletin of the West African Library Association, 2 issues per annum.

PUERTO RICO

[132] Colegio de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras

Offers its quarterly *Revista de ciencias sociales* in exchange for similar journals.

RUMANIA

[133] Gradina Botanica si Catedra de Botanica (The Botanical Gardens and the Department of Botany), Soseaua Cotroceni 32-34, Bucureşti

Offers its bulletin *Delectus seminum et notationes botanicae* in exchange for similar publications.

[134] Institutul de Cercetari Zootehnice (Institute for Zootechnic Research), Str. Dr. Staicovici 63, Bucureşti

Offers the following publications in exchange for publications on similar subjects:

Lucrarile stiintifice ale Institutului de Cercetari Zootehnice (Scientific transactions of the Institute for . . .). Summaries in English, French, German and Russian.

Probleme zootehnice si veterinare. Summaries in French and Russian.

SWEDEN

[135] Kungl. Karolinska Mediko-Kirurgiska Institutets Bibliotek, Stockholm 60

Offers in exchange for periodicals of equal standard and value:

Acta anaesthesiologica scandinavica, 1 vol. annually and supplements.
Acta chemica scandinavica, 1 vol. annually.
Acta ophthalmologica, 1 vol. annually and supplements.
Acta oto-laryngologica, 1 vol. annually and supplements.
Acta paediatrica, 1 vol. annually.
Acta tuberculosea scandinavica, 1 vol. annually and supplements.
Les prix Nobel, 1 annual vol.
Kgl. Fysiografiska sällskapets i Lund förhandlingar (Proceedings of the R. Physiographic Society at Lund), 1 vol. annually. The papers are mostly in English or some other international language).

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[136] Fundamental'naja Biblioteka Akademii Nauk Latvijskoj SSR (Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian Soviet Republic), Riga

Offers for exchange the *Izvestija Akademii nauk Latvijskoj SSR* (Bulletin of the Academy . . .), monthly, and the following irregular publications issued by the institutes of the academy:
Issledovanija po betonu i zelezobetonu. Sbornik statej (Research on concrete and reinforced concrete. Collection of articles).
Problemy istorii (Problems of history).
Trudy astrofizičeskoj laboratorii (Transactions of the Astrophysical Laboratory).
Trudy instituta biologii (Transactions of the Biological Institute).
Trudy instituta eksperimental'noj mediciny (Transactions of the Institute of Experimental Medicine).
Trudy instituta energetiki i elektrotehniki (Transactions of the Institute of Energy and Electrotechnics.)
Trudy instituta fiziki (Transactions of the Physics Institute.)
Trudy instituta geologii i poleznyh iskopaemyh (Transactions of the Institute of Geology and Mineralogy).
Trudy instituta himii (Transactions of the Chemical Institute).
Trudy instituta jazyka i literatury (Transactions of the Institute of Linguistics and Literature).
Trudy instituta lesohozjajotvennyh problem (Transactions of the Forestry Institute).
Trudy instituta mikrobiologii (Transactions of the Institute of Microbiology).
Voprosy dinamiki i procnosti (Problems of dynamics and resistance of materials).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[137] Surveys and Research Corporation, APO 301, San Francisco, California

Offers in exchange for other statistical publications:
Korean Reconstruction Bank. *Report on census of mining and manufacturing* (the text is in English and Korean). The contents of the report include: type of ownership, number of employees, wages and salaries paid, horsepower of electric motors and prime movers, annual expenditures for fixed physical assets, value of shipments and quantity of products, etc.

PUBLICATIONS WANTED

ARGENTINA

[138] Biblioteca Popular de Fighiera, Fighiera, F.C. Mitré

Requests fiction and cultural publications in Spanish.

[139] Biblioteca del Personal F.C. Belgrano, Superintendencia Tráfico, Córdoba

Requests general cultural books and periodicals in Spanish.

BELGIAN CONGO

[140] Société Internationale Forestière et Minière du Congo, Bakwanga

Requests bibliographical publications dealing with medical information in general, and especially in less developed countries.

CANARY ISLANDS

[141] Biblioteca Pública Municipal, calle José Murphy 10, Santa Cruz de Tenerife

Requests publications on all aspects of librarianship and particularly bibliographical techniques.

CEYLON

[142] Vidyalankara University Library, Kelaniya

This recently established university requests publications of university level and the following publications:
The bookseller, London.
British national bibliography, London.
Cumulative book index.
Library Association lists, London.
National Book League. *Subject list* (complete set), London.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

[143] School of Law, Soochow University, 15 Hankow Street 1st Section, Taipei, Taiwan
Requests publications on law, philosophy, social sciences, philology, literature, geography, history, etc.

FIJI ISLANDS

[144] Ramakrishna Library, Nandi
Requests old or new books and periodicals in any language about the South Pacific Islands, especially Fiji.

INDIA

[145] Atbati Nabarun Sangha, PO Atbati, Via-Egra, Dt. Midnapore, West Bengal
Requests fiction and cultural publications in English or one of the Indian languages.

[146] Canara Bank Jubilee Education Fund, 110-112 Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore 2
Requests for its 'Book Bank' for students publications on engineering and other technical subjects, and medical books.

[147] Gandhi Memorial Museum, Madurai, Madras State
Requests publications, films, pictures, etc., concerning Gandhian ideology.

[148] Rajnagar Desh Bandhu Pathagar, PO Mohanpur, Dist. Midnapore, West Bengal
Requests fiction and cultural publications in English or one of the Indian languages.

ITALY

[149] Biblioteca Antoniana, Ischia
Requests historical publications, especially works dealing with the island of Ischia.

FREE DISTRIBUTION

BRAZIL

[150] Biblioteca da Companhia de Seguros de Vida 'Previdência do Sul', Andradas 1049, 2º andar, Caixa postal 76, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul
Offers free its mimeographed *Boletim informativo* (vol. 1, no. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1959 onwards).

DENMARK

[151] Danmarks Institut for International Udveksling af Videnskabelige Publikationer (IDE), Bredgade 60, København K
Offers the following publication free or for exchange:
The humanities and the sciences in Denmark during the second world war, Copenhagen, Ejnar Munksgaard, 1948, xvi+723 p. A review of the research work in pure and applied sciences carried out in Denmark during the second world war.

NETHERLANDS

[152] Instituut voor Bodemvruchtbaarheid, 3 van Hallstraat, Groningen
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[155] L. A. Musso, Cerro Largo 1666, Montevideo
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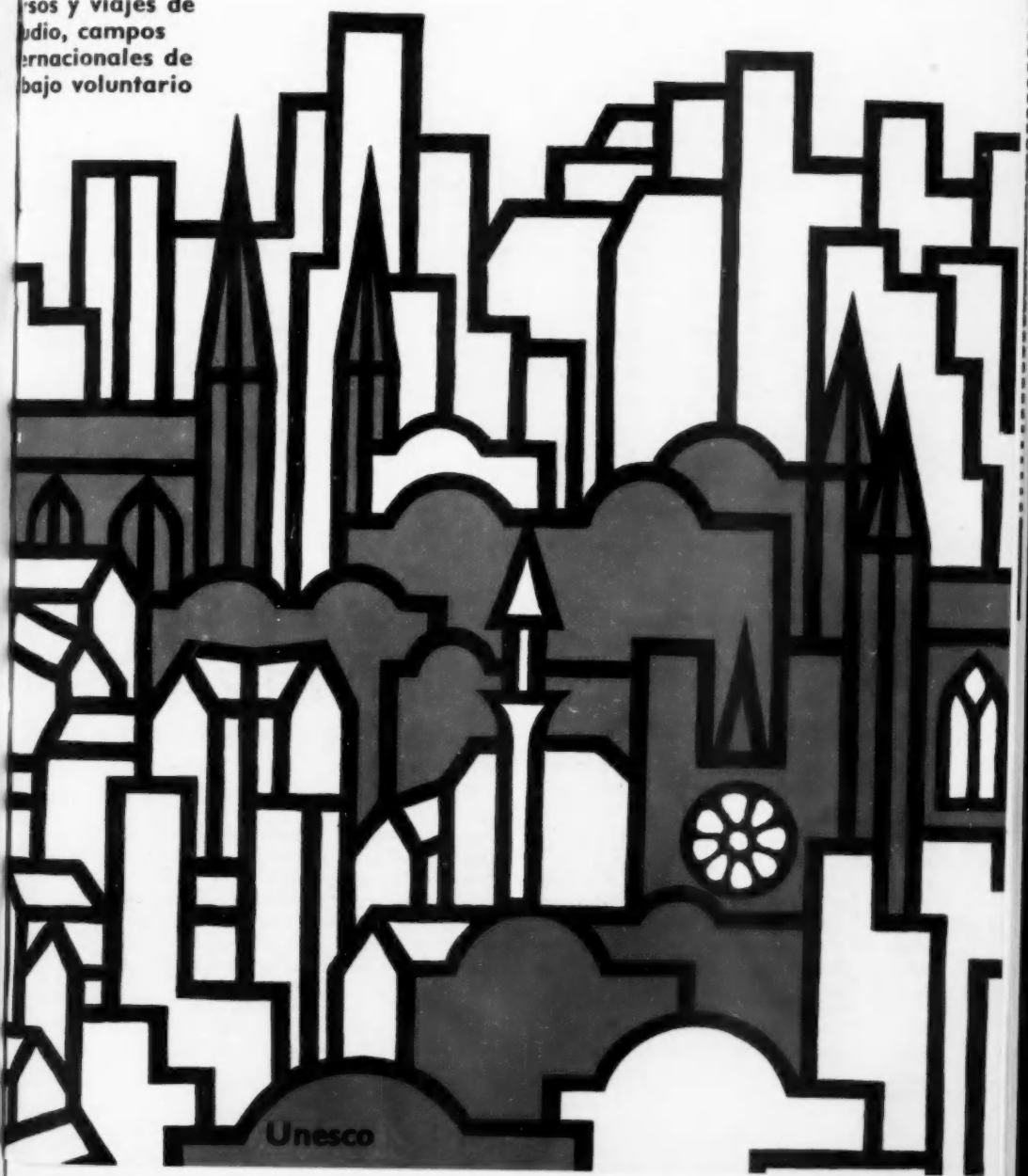

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